Francisco.
! FIRE!!
R. SIMS,
Fire-Proof Doors, and
, Bank Vaults
ERY RAILING BALCONIES,
OYSTERS
PACKED BY
'Murray & Co.
BALTIMORE,
EDGED BY THE ENTIRE SAN
ENCE IS NOT IMAGINARY,
ON & EVANS,
ors and Importers
GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS
TERS OF ENGLISH
ENE CLICQUOT
MPAGNE.
C. DART,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
ns in French.
spaper Ink.
30 Tons
. SPAULDING,
& Repairing
Sall for Taxes.
RDWARE,
from England,
Notice
Union Market
Boots and Shoes,
Business Cards.
DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMŒOPATHIST,
DR. A. J. HOFFMANN,
Dallas, Oregon.
J. F. KELLOGG,
DENTIST.
JOHN H. MARTIN,
W. H. BRACKETT,
CENTER & BUILDER.
HENRY MARTIN & CO.,
PRODUCE,
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DR. H. BENNETT & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE
LEON VIAL,
Wines and Liquors,
Wholesale and Retail,
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Frankenthal & Haas,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Umatilla, Oregon.
Montana and Idaho!
FREE OF CHARGE!
M. AINSA, JR., Merchant,
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Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
FLANDERS & FELTON,
Printing Paper
FOR SALE.
CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
TUBBS & PATTEN, Proprietors
CIRCULAR SAWS,

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VII — PORTLAND, OREGON; FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867. — NO. 35.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week; single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advances; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Per six months at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a select summary of the best articles in the Daily will be published every Thursday morning and there will be a large circulation throughout the State at $4 per annum in advance; $2 for six months, and $1 for three months in advance. Papers will be discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew a week or two before the date printed upon the address label.

AGENCY—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front. SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—I. P. FISHER (59 Washington Street, San Francisco.)

Business Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs)
Residence—North Fourth street,
Between Band C dawt

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMŒOPATHIST,
PERSONS PREFERRING THIS MILD EFFICIENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, No. 5 Fourth street, fronting the Plaza Square. Office Hours in Oregon suitable to treat such diseases—peculiar to the climate. Residence, Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

DR. A. J. HOFFMANN,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Dallas, Oregon. dtpif

J. F. KELLOGG,
DENTIST.
Main Street, Dallas City.
OFFICE—IN THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Dr. Darley
Has had sixteen years experience as a Dentist
Charges Reasonable
dtpif

JOHN H. MARTIN,
Front St., corner of Taylor,
FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER
All parking promptly attended to dtpif

W. H. BRACKETT,
CENTER & BUILDER.
East side First street between Main and Salmon
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HENRY MARTIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
TOBACCO, PIPES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY,
Yankee Notions, &c.,
CIGARS and all kinds of FIREWORKS, and
Portland COAL SHEDS, always on hand
Agent for Lambert's FLOWER SHRUBBERY,
FRUIT TREES and PLANTS
Corner of Front and Washington Sts.,
Opposite Lincoln House, Portland, Oregon
Orders promptly filled. nov2dtf

DR. H. BENNETT & CO.,
Dealers in
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE
HAVE LEASED THE LARGE FIRE-PROOF brick building,
No. 100 FRONT STREET,
Prepared to receive MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE on
Storage and Commission,
Liberal advances to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce.
Portland, January 10, 1867 jan21dtf

LEON VIAL,
IMPORTER OF
Wines and Liquors,
BRANDY AND MARTELL COGNAC IN CASE,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 122 FIRST STREET. ja31

Brooms! Brooms!
BOLTER BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BROOM FACTORY TO Front street, opposite H. N. Co.'s Wharf, and are now making the BEST QUALITY OF BROOMS offered in this market.
Feel satisfied that they can furnish merchants and dealers of Oregon with better and cheaper Brooms than can be got from California or elsewhere
Please call and examine our Brooms and satisfy yourselves of the fact. E. C. BOLTER
G. T. BOLTER

LUMBER YARD!
BURTON & CO.
Foot of Alder street,
Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Redwood Lumber.
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber at the market rates. Seasoned Lumber always on hand
feb 2dtf

L. Ribbard & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale of
PRODUCE and GROCERIES
No. 12 Taylor St., between Front and First,
PORTLAND, OREGON
dSpawtf

NATIONAL COLLEGE
OF
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE,
PORTLAND, OREGON
A POPULAR, PRACTICAL INSTITUTION OF the best and most successful System of Practical and Thorough Business Discipline for Young and Middle-Aged Men for an Active, Successful Life.
SCHOLARSHIPS for the full Collegiate Course, $50. Those wishing to become members can be admitted any week day in the year.
COLLEGE GAZETTE setting forth the Course of Study and Plan of Instruction, will be sent free to all who apply.
Address, in person or by letter to
M. C. LAUDENSLAGER, Pres't,
Portland, Oregon

MRS. C. M. CHAPMAN'S
Celebrated
HAIR RENEWER AND INVIGORATOR
Preparation is guaranteed to turn the Hair PERMANENTLY to NATURAL COLOR with a few applications. It leaves the scalp clean and healthy, and renders the Hair SOFT, SMOOTH and GLOSSY. It eradicates DANDRUFF, and does not crack or rub off. Persons who have lost their Hair can have a good, heavy growth by using Mrs. C. M. Chapman's
HAIR RESTORER.
W. T. SHANAHAN & CO.
Corner of First and Morrison Streets
SMITH & DAVIS
71 Front Street Portland

Union Market
Corner of Washington and Second Streets,
HAHN, BOOTH & CO., Proprietors.
WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of MEATS OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES and other articles in their line
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Their liberal patronage is solicited as we expect to keep a first-class establishment and of as good quality as the market will afford. We shall deliver the same to purchasers in any part of the city promptly on hand.
Portland, Feb. 6th, 1866. dtf

Boots and Shoes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT STOCK.
H. W. CORBETT.

Banking.
THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000!
HEAD OFFICE—5 PARLIAMENT PLACE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and SAN FRANCISCO.
AGENCIES,
NEW YORK—Messrs. R. BELL and F. GUNDRY, (Agents for Bank of Montreal)
IN CANADA;
BANK OF MONTREAL.
Branches and Agencies:

Montreal	Kingston,	Whitby	Stratford,
Toronto,	C'ourg,	Peterboro,	Picton,
Quebec,	Belleville,	Ottawa	Perth,
Hamilton,	Brantford,	Guelph	Simcoe
London,	Brockville,	Goderich,	St. Catharines

IN SCOTLAND—British Linen Company Bank
IN IRELAND—Union Bank of Ireland
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars. INTEREST allowed on Credit balances over $1 000
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing Interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods
BILLS Discounted and Collected; and BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.
DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorizing payment for Goods shipped to Portland
GOLD BARS PURCHASED received on Deposit, or Advances made upon them
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager
Portland February 1 1866 ja10 49tf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.
NOTICE.
Wells, Fargo & Co's
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
GREAT REDUCTION ON FREIGHT
TO IDAHO!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1866 UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

From Portland to Boise City		25 cents per pound
" " " Idaho City		28 " " "
" " " Ruby City		40 " " "

Portland, Dec 1, 1866
jy 1dtf WELLS FARGO & CO.

JOHN HAILEY & CO'S
PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U S MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 3 o'clock for Idaho City and all intermediate points
HAILEY & CO. Proprietors,
jan1dtf and JOS. PINKHAM Agent

Frankenthal & Haas,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Umatilla, Oregon.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR Friends and the Public that they will have completed by March 1st 1867 a large (40 by 80)
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
For the storage of freight
Goods will be received, forwarded and stored at owners risk; freights advanced and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business, strictly attended to
jan6dtf FRANKENTHAL & HAAS

NOTICE.
FORWARDING
TO
Montana and Idaho!
FREE OF CHARGE!
BY
M. AINSA, JR., Merchant,
UMATILLA OREGON
Mark Goods care of M. A., Umatilla se6dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
UMATILLA OREGON
GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to
Consignments of Goods solicited.
References:
Jacob Underhill & Co., Allen & Lewis,
Geo. C. Johnson & Co., Portland Oregon
San Francisco
Mark Goods care of J. R. F., Umatilla.
aug3dtf

FLANDERS & FELTON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WALLULA, W. T.
PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and Forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Washington and Idaho Territories also to the Blackfoot Mines. Freights paid and Goods Stored on Consignments made to us.
All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.
Mark Goods in care of F. & F., Wallula
FLANDERS & FELTON
Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of
Groceries and Liquors.
feb21 dtf

Printing Paper
FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING SIZES CONSTANTLY KEPT on hand

22x26	22x36.
25x35.	24x35.
26x30.	32x34.

Also, 800 lbs. NEWS INK, in 50 lb kegs
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington Street Portland

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING Machine within One Thousand Miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to promptly, without express charge or expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agent, 111 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
mh1eyl p3m

$50,000!
Deposited as Additional Security to Phenix Patrons in the State of Oregon.
CHARTER PERPETUAL!
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD CONN.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000 00
CASH ASSETS $1,063,772 13
ANNUAL CASH INCOME,
OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
THE PHŒNIX!
Possessing Cash Assets of Over One Million Dollars, nearly
$200,000!
Of which IS INVESTED IN OREGON and California for the protection of its Policy Holders, and having the Largest Actual Net Cash Surplus over Capital, to insure and the entire Assets of the Hartford Companies devoted to fire losses exclusively in Oregon patronage unexcelled and undivided by the Policies issue of Policies
THE PHŒNIX!
Is represented on this Coast through fully Commissioned Agents at each prominent place, and are ready to bind the Company by the immediate
THE PHŒNIX!
Is the only Hartford Company, devoted to Fire Insurance, now doing business in Oregon.
Wells, Fargo & Co's
EXPRESS.
Has been represented on the Pacific Coast for nearly ten years, during which period Two Hundred and Seventy Eight Losses have been Paid, in nothing in the aggregate to nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, payments being made on an average of six days after proofs occured
LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN
AT POINTS WHERE THEY OCCUR
RISKS TAKEN ON ALL CLASSES OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY at rates consistent with solvency and fair profit, will not pay rebates to the high charges of Monopolies, or ruinously low charges of Inferior Companies, that are disposed to gamble away their assets in a suicidal war of rates with Responsible and Solvent Companies of Inexhaustible Resources.
BRANCH OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO
R. H. MAGILL, Manager
Policies issued and renewed in this Sterling and Popular Company on all classes of desirable property without the delay incident to the Sub-Agency system, and at rates as low as solvency and fair profit will admit of
S. J. McCORMICK
feb6dtf1p3m RESIDENT PHŒNIX AGENT

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCK HOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms
CALEB T. RAY President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary
GUSTAVE FOUCHARD, Marine Director
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER,
Agent for Oregon,
Office No 73 Front Street, Portland,
Portland January 16 1866 dtf

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Easton and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
And all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
W. Corner of Bush and Sansome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
TUBBS & PATTEN, Proprietors
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, WHICH IN CONstruction and all its appointments is second to no other establishment in the United States, having since the last week gone under the care of the undersigned will be carried on by them as a strictly First Class House in every particular. No pains or expense will be spared to render it attractive to the traveling community. Its situation being central—near business and amusements—it offers great inducements to all who may be visiting the city and those who favor us with their patronage may feel assured of receiving all the care and attention it is in our power to bestow.
TUBBS & PATTEN
San Francisco, Dec 15, 1866 jan6dtf p3m

CIRCULAR SAWS,
AND MANDRELS FOR CIRCULAR SAWS;
For sale by H. W. CORBETT.

SALMON RIVER

From the Lewiston Journal, March 1st

The Forks of Salmon river between French creek and the mouth of that stream a distance of over one hundred miles are held for mining purposes during the winter months, and for several years have been worked by Hoffman and Warren miners when the season was too cold for operations in the latter camps

The great extent of the winter mining has been owing to the work whereby from $1 to $8 per day have been realized But the careful observation and prospecting of those men during that time have taught them that later digging than those all works of the river were around and near them in the high bars and hills along the river On prospecting into these they find beds of gravel deposited at remote periods in some instances over one hundred and fifty feet above the present river bed and containing gold in quantities sufficient to justify the construction of ditches and flumes The character of these deposits is such as to require extensive works to obtain the gold and many companies have been formed and the work commenced and been progressed till several of these high bars and benches have been sufficiently tested to establish the fact, that nearly all of the ditches when completed will pay largely upon the investment, and give prospect of permanent mining for years to come The few experiments heretofore made have shown such results as to induce many others to invest, till now almost every available tributary of the Salmon river, between the points above named is located for its ditch water, and the ditches are fast being constructed conducting the same upon the mining ground We will instance some of these operations

At the John Day creek, there are three ditches now constructed all of whose waters are doing good work, yielding to their proprietors from $8 to $15 to the hand

At Slate creek, one ditch is supplying the water for a saw mill capable of cutting five thousand feet of lumber per day and supplying mining ground about a mile below, where good wages are being made

At Rynch creek, a short distance below, one ditch supplies the claims of Sloty & Co., who have realized a handsome income from their claims for more than two years past, and who have not begun to exhaust their ground

From Skookum chuck a ditch is being constructed to supply the ground on Horse Shoe Bend bench, which will cost $20 000 and perhaps more, as the ditch is large and much of it through rock, and the ox out of flooming will require some 500 000 feet of lumber The extent of ground to be supplied is sufficient for many years steady mining, and prospects well This ditch is owned by I Shissler & Co and Charles White, and will be completed before the first of June

From the same creek a French company are constructing a large ditch to a high bar of Salmon river, about one mile above where the White Bird trail touches Salmon river, and they now have the greater part of their work completed They have constructed a saw mill upon the same creek, where they manufacture their lumber for flooming Louis Blanche & Co are the proprietors of this enterprise About one half mile below the White Bird trail are the Cusabone claims which employ six men averaging eight dollars per day, per man

Four miles below this are the claims of Antonio Delabe, employing fifteen men, and averaging from $8 to $15 per day to the hand

About one mile below these are the Napoleon claims, worked with hydraulic power, which have yielded regularly for upwards of four years past a good profit upon the labor expended

Two miles further down the river are Pon's claims, employing eleven men, averaging from $10 to $15 per day per man

There are still several other companies at work with creek water on different points of the river banks, between John Day creek and Long Bar Among them is Charles Snyder & Co., four men making eight dollars per day per man

Besides the companies we have named, there are upwards of one hundred men working with rockers along the river between Long Bar and French Creek, whose daily average for working time is from $2 to $8

From Long Bar to the mouth of the river we are told that about seventy five men are profitably employed

We have cited enough to show that Salmon river and its bars are only beginning to be developed for gold deposits, and that each succeeding effort only confirms the opinion that this field of mining operations will have a permanent profit for many years hence

But let it not be supposed that the Salmon river miner ceases at French Creek as one goes up the stream The little mining which has been done on the bars above that point has shown that the bars though smaller yet are richer than below The bars worked above the forks yielded with rockers last season from $10 to $20 per day per man One company of four men from Warrens went on to the bars of South Salmon in August last, and remained till November, and average each over twenty dollars per day during their stay there There is evidently a continuation of these gold deposits up the Salmon to Loulo, the new camp—most of which will be worked as facilities for working them increase—and the new and flashy camps of extreme richness become less frequent

Let there be then, patience, energy and perseverance shown in rendering the facilities greater for mining on Salmon river for we fully believe labor and capital bestowed in that direction will meet with a sure reward

McCracken's Letter.—The New York *Tribune* of the 7th ult. comments as follows on the McCracken letter

George W. McCracken, of New York is the man who wrote the letter to the President about the infamous conduct of our ministers and colonels in Europe of which Mr Johnson spoke to Mr Seward of which Mr Seward or to Mr Motley, of which Mr Motley wrote to Mr Seward, as to which the Senate inquired and which we present to the public to day George W McCracken of New York, is the man who pocketed Booth the key bills, who instead of the crank, who was up the chimney, and who has been dragged out from under the table by the nose The Senate of the United States now has George W McCracken of New York by that prominent feature which he has poked about so industriously, and if the Senate shall pull it before letting it go we hope that honorable body will take Major De Boots advice and "pull it gently gently, gently"

Who is George W McCracken of New York? We have looked in vain for his name in the New York Brooklyn and Jersey City directories No body seems to know him, and probably nobody wants to know him He is apparently the "utterly obscure person" that Mr Sumner declared him Indeed it is doubtful whether there is such a person as George W McCracken, of New York for even the man vulgar enough to write such a letter would scarcely be stupid enough to sign his true name Geo W McCracken, of New York is possibly assumed to conceal a man who, though not ashamed to do a dirty thing, was ashamed to have his name in it

Yet, upon such a letter as this, from beginning to end malignant, disgusting, and unmistakably false, Mr Seward could question the patriotism of a man so distinguished as Mr Motley and ask him for a confirmation of the grossest slander A letter which calls one of the representatives of the United States in Europe a flunkey, another a vulgar, ignorant fellow, another a cadaverous drunkard! It is surprising that Mr Seward did not at once perceive that the President was insulted by such a letter, and inform Mr Johnson of the fact. It is more surprising that he should have made it the basis of official action When his correspondence with Mr Motley was published it was believed that, though nothing could excuse the tone of Mr Seward's letter he must have had some such outcry for supposing that gentleman to be no gentleman as Lucrecia Borgia. Yet, even this presumption, this apology for the secretary, was unfounded George W McCracken, of New York was all the authority Mr Seward had George W. McCracken of New York, is the mean little mouse which has crawled out of this mountain of scandal, and hereafter, we greatly fear, when Mr Seward utters his prophecies of wars ending in ninety days, the baptist faith of his countrymen will scarcely continue unless he distinctly affirms that it was not George W. McCracken, of New York, who told him so.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO MARCH 14.

Congressional

Washington March 13—In the Senate Trumbull's bill to enlarge the powers of the Judiciary Committee reported adversely. The bill for locating the Capital on the Potomac was debated and the Indian appropriation bill passed. The House was not in session.

Adjourned.

After a little talk on the bill to provide for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, Stewart's bill to extend the time for the payment of the direct tax was passed. Williams' bill to amend the Homestead law was passed. Hendricks' bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain property purchased for the Government was passed. Williams' bill to amend the Homestead law was passed. Hendricks' bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain property purchased for the Government was passed. Hendricks' bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain property purchased for the Government was passed.

Bingham introduced a bill to restore to the Judiciary of the United States the power to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases of persons held in custody by military authority. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution providing for the refunding of certain moneys paid to the State of Missouri was taken up. Harding of Illinois moved to strike out the part providing for a board to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and proposed a substitute. The amendment was rejected and the joint resolution was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of the destitute of the Southern cotton states, directing the Secretary of War to issue supplies sufficient to prevent starvation among those people at all places and upon existing conditions for the purpose, caused a long debate and was finally passed.

Butler of Massachusetts offered a substitute which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a provision appropriating $1,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for relieving the widows and children of Union soldiers who may die in both the rebel prisons of Andersonville, Millen and Belle Isle. The Committee reported adversely disposing of the bill and reported back two other bills relating certain Missouri claims upon equal footing with others as to bounty, and presenting the thanks of Congress to Mr George Peabody, which were promptly passed.

House of Representatives refused a bill to officially preserve the neutral relations of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

Washington News.

New York March 14—The New York *Tribune's* special says there is great rivalry for the Louisiana Marine ship. The emoluments of the office have increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the bankrupt act. Gen Barrow is assiduously pressed by prominent friends to resign from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Louisiana, in order to accept the position. It is understood that Gen Barrow will not resign. The Bill was laid aside informally.

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867.

A Witness Against Them

In December, 1860, an important correspon[dence] took place between Mr Lincoln then Presi[dent elect], and A. H. Stephens afterwards rebel Vice President. This correspondence has recently come to light by the publication of a book contain[ing a certain] of Stephens' letters and speeches. It be[gan with] a note from Mr Lincoln to Stephens, re[questing] the favor of a copy of a speech delivered [by him] before the Georgia Legislature. [Then] and after the exchange of several letters between the parties, ended with a long epistle from Ste[phens] asserting the right of secession and threat[ening] withdrawal from the Union. As the in[auguration] of the Vice President of the rebel govern[ment] is complete already, these letters can add nothing to it; nevertheless they serve to more clearly expose the wickedness of the traitors, of whom Stephens himself, even at that time, was one. The inconsistency of the course of this man in first opposing or pretending to oppose secession and afterwards becoming one of the foremost actors in the rebellion, can be accounted for on the idea that he was a rebel from the start, and that his efforts in behalf of the Union were a sham. This view derives additional [force] from the correspondence above alluded to. Lincoln in one of his letters had assured Ste[phens] that a Republican Administration would have no disposition to interfere in any way with those institutions in regard to which the South professed to be sensitive; and that in this respect the South would be in no more danger than it was in the days of Washington. In his reply, Stephens con[fesses] that he did not believe the Republican Administration would attempt to interfere with sla[very] in the States, but complained that the bless[ings] of the Constitution was, by the triumph of the Repub[lican] party, "put under the ban of public opin[ion]." In other words, the restriction of slavery to its then occupied was a proscription of [slavery] which the South would not submit to. On this flimsy pretext then, they rebelled. Even this Stephens routed his justification for [being] a leading traitor. How entirely causeless the rebellion was, is thus shown by the admissions of the man who held the second place in the rebel government.

In his letters Stephens also took pains to assert that "Democratic" doctrine in defense of the [rebellion] he meditated. He declared that the Union under the Constitution, could never be held "by force," that there was no "right in the General Government to coerce a State in case any one of them should throw herself upon her reserved rights and resume the full exercise of her sovereign powers." Almost the very [words] which the Democratic President, Buchanan, and the Attorney General, Black, used to refer to the same subject. Here we find traitors justifying their conduct by a certain line of argument and on certain principles, and the men who were at the head of the Democratic party, then in power, asserting to the very same argument and [on] the very same principles as the true interpretation of the theory of our Government. Does not this establish the fact beyond all cavil that the rebellion was the result of Democratic teachings, and that the Copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South were and are members of the same party? The correspondence which [we] have made above, bears testimony to the [fact] that Stephens and his fellow-rebels, and [their] friends and political allies.

MR. HUMASON AGAIN.—The friends of Mr. Humason are endeavoring to console him and [excuse] his rejection by the Senate for the office of Collector of Customs at the port of Portland, by asserting that he was betrayed by Senator Williams, who is alleged to have promised to [support] his confirmation. Humason, they claim, was nominated for the place by mutual agreement between Senators Williams and Nesmith, as part [of a trade] in relation to appointments general [throughout] Oregon. This is entirely untrue. Nesmith never [mentioned] Humason's appointment. This was first stated two months ago by our Washington correspondent, "Dogberry," who has means [of knowing] whereof he speaks. And in a letter [written] by Williams himself to J. J. Hoffman, [dated] in this city, on the 13th of November last, the [fact] is stated. He says: "Adams has [not] moved and Humason appointed in his [place]. This was done at the instance of Nesmith [after] I was away from the city. I do not know [that] it would have made any difference if I had been here." Humason therefore has Mr. Nesmith to thank for bringing him into this unpleasant [position]. There was an agreement between the Senators as to the appointment of a Register [and] a Receiver for the new land office at LaGrande; [but] the agreement was fulfilled by the appointment and confirmation of one Republican and one Democrat. But Mr. Humason was not [named] in this arrangement. He should have known from the first that there was no probability of his being confirmed. But in his eager race for office his desire got ahead of his discretion, [and] the ridiculous denouement at Astoria.

GAIN OF THE RAPID GROWTH OF STATES.—During the years 1850 and 1860, the taxable [property] of the State of Illinois increased from $[illegible],000,000 to $872,000,000,—a gain of four hundred and fifty-eight per cent. During the [same] period about 2,700 miles of railway were put in operation. Here is the great secret of this famous growth. Prior to 1850, Illinois was poor. In fact, the State was bankrupt. Her resources were unknown or lying dormant, and her population comparatively small. But in the decade between 1850 and 1860 the State was thread ed with railroads, with what result may now be [seen]. The average value of her lands is now fully five times greater than it was twenty years ago. In other States similar results have followed. Tennessee put twelve hundred miles of railway in operation between 1850 and 1860, and the result was an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent in the value of the taxable property of the State. Able statisticians ascribe most of the material progress of the great States of the Mississippi valley to railroads. An able civil engineer says: "The cost of hauling by ordinary roads is seven times the cost by railways. The result of railroads on agriculture is therefore, in effect, to draw plants three along their routes to within one seventh of their former distances from market. A tract of land situated on the line at a distance of seventy miles from market receives a benefit equal to the cost of hauling its produce and its return supplies over sixty miles of common road, and this additional benefit is imparted to each acre of land." We present these facts in order to show what this State is lacking in to ensure its rapid growth in the elements of prosperity.

The town of Lewiston in Idaho Territory has been incorporated as a city. A mayor, four councilmen, a recorder a treasurer and a marshal are to be elected in March. Whether the city has a sufficient number of citizens to fill these offices, has not yet transpired.—*Oregonian.*

Under the new Territorial suffrage law of Louisiana extending suffrage to all without distinction of race or color, we think we can find enough citizens to fill the offices for one term, and will try the experiment.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Just as we supposed. The Democracy every where will do the same thing, and will roundly abuse the Republicans for refusing to vote for, or to associate on terms of intimacy with the colored people.

The election returns from all but three small counties in Utah show the following result. Hooper, Mormon, 14,886; all others, 111. No race at all.

STATE ITEMS

R. H. Osborn was arrested at Lafayette last Monday, charged with forgery.

J. M. & H. Dale announce that on and after the first day of May next they will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper at Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, to be entitled *The Roseburg Ensign*. We have been in the habit of entering in this notice the commencement of every new enterprise of the Umpqua Valley. The intrinsic and superior merits of the Umpqua Valley demand the services of a paper, and we feel sure that the enterprising proprietors of the *Ensign* will receive such a liberal support as will enable them to make it a credit to the county and State. To make the *Ensign* a full and reliable newspaper, with an energetic and always fearless editor, will require a large outlay of money, and we shall at all times expect to be met with a corresponding liberality on the part of the people. Terms of subscription, $3 per annum in advance. We shall at all times be glad to receive communications from all parts of the country, relative to local and State news. In politics the *Ensign* will be an independent paper, giving advocacy to the principles of the Union party.

The first number of Alta was issued by the Alta City and Petaluma Railroad Company on the 1st inst. The paper is well printed, and contains a complete list of business men of Petaluma, and a full report of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the city. The editor says: "We shall at all times endeavor to make our paper a welcome visitor to every fireside in Petaluma, and a welcome and interesting companion to every reader. We shall at all times endeavor to make our paper a welcome visitor to every fireside in Petaluma, and a welcome and interesting companion to every reader. We shall at all times endeavor to make our paper a welcome visitor to every fireside in Petaluma, and a welcome and interesting companion to every reader."

FROM IDAHO

The Lewiston *Journal* of the 1st publishes the following:

LATEST FROM MINES.

Mr Davis Evans came in again on Sunday last from the Palouse mines, whither he is making regular trips with his trains. He reports considerable work being done. The Chinamen have bought the Kelly claims and paid the cash down and are negotiating for the Clerick claim which is held at five thousand dollars. The Franklin Company are at work about a mile and a half from Goat creek and making an average of ten dollars a day to the hand. The Peterson Company is located on what is called Big creek and have good eight dollar diggings.

The snow has fallen recently to the depth of three feet, which with the freezing at night interfere somewhat with the working, but there is no difficulty in traveling anywhere, the grass, timber and water being plenty. He recommends to his friends who may determine to go out prospecting, however, to wait for a thaw, say two or three weeks.

SNOW.

The snow at Warrens is from five to six feet in depth—at Florence about the same depth. At Oro Fino about four feet, on the mountains this side of these camps it is from six to eight feet deep. On Craig's mountain, about four feet.

It has stormed much in these mountain districts during the last two weeks. There will be no lack of water for mining in these camps the coming season.

No snow on Camas prairie or on lower Salmon river, and none near Lewiston.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Henry Parker, who has resided at Walla Walla for several months, died very suddenly, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last. Deceased was in rather indigent circumstances, and being lame from the effects of a gunshot wound, was kindly permitted by Mr Guibbard to sleep in his store. On Monday night he went to bed as usual, and nothing more was known until an early hour in the morning, the clerk, who also slept in the store, heard a fall and subsequently groaning. On proceeding to ascertain what was the matter, he found that the deceased had fell out of bed and was lying with his face downwards. Medical aid was at once summoned, but before the doctor reached him life was extinct. The usual restoratives were applied, but without effect. After falling from his bed, deceased never spoke, and it is thought that he died almost instantly. On inquiry, we learn that deceased was a native of Canada, and came to this coast at an early day. He was a wagon maker by trade, and for some time was employed in the shop of Mr. Winsett, who speaks of him as a very fine man, with but one defect—that of drinking to excess.—A. J. Miner, County Coroner, held an inquest on the remains, and after hearing the testimony of Dr. Shone and others, the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death from heart disease, superinduced by excessive drinking. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and was a remarkably fine looking man. The remains were interred on Tuesday afternoon, and were attended to the grave by quite a large concourse of citizens.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

SENTENCED.—The Idaho *World* of the 2d inst. says:

Last Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., Michael Dunn, who was last week convicted of murder in the second degree, for having taken the life of Thomas McKay, was brought up for sentence. To the usual interrogatory by Chief Justice McBride, of he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, Dunn responded in a very calm, deliberate, easy tone, to the effect that he did not think his first trial a fair one, because the Court [Judge Kelly] took the case out of the hands of the lawyers and prosecuted it himself," but the trial last given him be considered perfectly fair and impartial, for which he "thanked the honorable Court," and had nothing more to say, except that he did not think himself guilty of any crime. He then stood up for sentence. Judge McBride briefly addressed the prisoner upon the enormity of his crime, and pronounced the sentence that he be confined in the penitentiary for the term of twenty years. Dunn received the terrible judgment of the law without visible emotion, and was removed to prison.

THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF VIRGINIA.—A Richmond letter says:

This city, situated as it is upon a cork screw river, sixty miles from deep water, and more than one hundred miles from a good harbor, can never be much of a commercial place, but its water power is immense, and it may become an important manufacturing town.

The water power afforded by the James, the New, the Appomattox, the Dan the Staunton, and other rivers, is not surpassed by any in the world and all that is wanted to make this a great and powerful State is energy and capital.

With just and equal laws Virginia may become again, what it has been, one of the first States of the Union.

THE TARIFF BILL has been defeated in Congress; but JOHN & FISHEL, of the ST LOUIS STORE, 111 Front street, will sell their New Stock of GENTS CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at rates defying competition.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—TIBOLD BUCHTEL & CARDWELL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY 89 First Street has passed into the hands of JOSEPH BUCHTEL Proprietor and Operator, who, having just returned from San Francisco with ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS is prepared to take every style of picture known to the art.

ATTENTION DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS!

Discharged Soldiers entitled to the EXTRA BOUNTY under the Act of Congress approved July 28 1866 who wish their application papers properly prepared will do well to call on the undersigned. For particulars see fourth page of this paper.

A BUSHNELL, Claim Agent.
Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*, No. 8 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

MARRIED:

At Walla Walla, Feb. 28, 1867, by Rev. Joseph Pauly, W. H. Bedford to Miss Sarah B. Dudley, all of Walla Walla county.

In Summerville, Grant County, Dec. 20, 1866, by Rev. J. F. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Northcutt to Miss Catharine J. Tuttle.

In Grand Ronde valley, March 7, 1867, by Rev. J. F. Roberts, Mr. John T. McKinnis to Miss Rebecca C. Harris.

At the residence of the bride's father, March 1, 1867, Mr. Robert Knight of Walla Walla, to Miss Mary E. Harris of Grand Ronde valley.

At the residence of John A. Craig, by G. W. Vernon, J. P., March 9, 1867, Mr. James M. Churchill to Miss Mary Ann Wheatman, all of Linn county, California.

A proper case copy.

NEW TO-DAY.

Proposals for Wood

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Vancouver W. T. March 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of Thursday the 25th day of April 1867 for the delivery at this Depot of

Two Thousand (2,000) Cords of Sound and Merchantable Hard Wood,

The wood to be cut four (4) feet in length, split to a convenient size free from limbs and brush, and to be well corded in the wood yard of this Depot.

Five hundred (500) cords to be delivered in each of the months of May, June, July and August.

Proposals for five hundred (500) cords or more will be received.

Bidders will be present at the opening of the bids and each bid must be accompanied by bonds for the faithful performance of any contract which may be let under this advertisement.

Proposals must be in duplicate, on separate sheets of paper. Contracts made subject to the approval of the Department and Division Commanders. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brv't Lt.-Col. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

mh15dtap2

NEW TO-DAY.

ASTORIA LOT SALE

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE TOWN OF ASTORIA having expended large sums in the improvements offered to the public this greater part of the lots included within the corporate limits, at the time that will at once appear from the following list, has determined to sell a number of the lots at a small advance on the present cost. The property will be divided into one hundred parcels, each containing from one to four lots, and distributed among the purchasers by lot. One half of the parcels will be single lots, and the remainder will be not less than two lots in many of them more than two lots, and also in the most desirable portions of the town. All the parcels will be sold at the public auction on the premises, on the first day of April next, at the present selling rates. The following is a list of the parcels, with the number of lots in each, and the price at which they will be sold at auction:

Among the shares up all taken the distribution will be to the parties entitled according to their respective rights. There are one hundred shares, each containing a fraction more than one lot, and each shareholder will receive one lot for each share he holds, and a fraction of a lot for each fraction of a share. The lots will be drawn in the order in which they are numbered on the plat, and the number of the lot drawn by each shareholder will be recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Clatsop county, Oregon, and a certificate of the same will be given to each shareholder, which will entitle him to receive a deed for the lot drawn by him on the payment of the purchase money. The deeds will be drawn and executed by the proprietor, and will contain the usual covenants of warranty against incumbrances, and will be recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Clatsop county, Oregon, at the expense of the proprietor. The deeds will be delivered to the shareholders or to their authorized agents, who will pay the purchase money on receipt of the deed. The title is a patent certificate under the Donation Law.

The survey of the town was made by Prof. Wood, and the lots are all staked and numbered on the ground. The streets are all laid out at right angles, and are sixty feet wide, except Main street, which is one hundred feet wide. The avenues are eighty feet wide, except Commercial street, which is one hundred feet wide. The streets are all laid out at right angles, and are sixty feet wide, except Main street, which is one hundred feet wide. The avenues are eighty feet wide, except Commercial street, which is one hundred feet wide.

Situate in the mouth of the Columbia river at the only spot where a first class city can be built with a harbor of sufficient depth for the largest ships to shelter a large navy and transporting, and accessible by both ocean ships and river boats at all seasons. And this can have no rival as the entrepot for the commerce of the river. Rival it was never can be, but may exist by the name as a mark of the first settlement on the Columbia river. The city has grown steadily up to the present time, and its growth will be more rapid in the future. The population of a respectable little city, and increases faster every year than it did the year before.

On the two points between which ships enter the river are the two Cities Stevens and Hanson, a full view of the town with their wharves, warehouses, barracks and officers' quarters, and a respectable village, where the government has one of its main depots of stores with their garrison, will have for the disbursement of millions of dollars. And, considering that this is the gate to an interior country of three valleys, States be Washington, Oregon, all tributary with coal and timber on the ground, and also to the Columbia, which is navigable for steamers for hundreds of miles, and to the Willamette, which is navigable for steamers for hundreds of miles, and to the Willamette, which is navigable for steamers for hundreds of miles, and to the Willamette

Daily Oregonian.

MORNING, MARCH 16, 1867

CITY.

Money Market.

Legal Tender rates ... 74@74½
Gold Quotations ... 1 [illegible]

IRELAND.—In pursuance of a call the [illegible] papers of this city, for the friends of Ireland [illegible] to —Had last evening Mr Wm O Hara —tion of Capt O Regan Wm J —chairman] The chairman stated the —ing and dwelt at considerable length on —of Ireland and the present fight for —Independence The secretary then —assembled and resolutions —The people of Ireland after long years of —British misrule, have arisen in their —for their native land a independent g[illegible] —we, the freedmen of Portland and the —fellowship of every nationality here present declare —warmest sympathy with the cause of Irel[illegible] —therefore,

—we sympathize with the noble men —present struggle and hereby pledge —all the pecuniary aid within our —Irish Relief Fund [illegible] —and placed in the hands of re[illegible] —who are the custodians of similar —and lovers of liberty in other p[illegible] —for the purpose of aiding our fellow —efforts to gain Ireland for the Irish —committee of three from each ward [illegible] —by the chairman of this meeting— —empowered to collect funds through —those patriotic purposes —solicit the aid and efforts of our fel[illegible] —in this our hour of need and suggest —a auxiliary committee for the —material aid for the good cause —this meeting adjourns, we [illegible] —officers of this meeting —tender the thanks of this meeting —Kedwins for the free use of their —of this meeting

Introduced S J McCormick, who in —of eloquence, appealed to the audience to —to aid those patriots in Ireland —Americans encouraged to shake off the Brit[illegible] —speaker was P O'Connell Mc[illegible] —how is the time for Irishmen [illegible] their —struggling on in Ireland

P Burke was appointed Treasurer —the following committees [illegible]

1st Ward, Wm P Burke, P Kel[illegible] 2d Ward, Bernard O Hara, Thos —O'Connor 3d Ward John Sweeny —Eagan After the meeting adjourned —in aid of the cause three hundred —immediately

COURT.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday —was transacted

—was charged with being drunk and dis[illegible] —ing before The judge sent him to jail —for [illegible]

—was arrested on Wednesday on a —of being implicated in the robbery of —trunk of a pistol and watch was dis[illegible] —not a particle of evidence to sustain —the man first arrested on suspicion —the robbery, has disappeared It —Athey with the robbery It is —the fact is there would be no difficulty in —him from himself to Athey as the latter —on board the *Idaho* and supposed to be —reach and the means of refunding the —was learned Wednesday, that the —west of the river and that an officer —it either left the city or as —Everybody seems to be satisfied that —Athey and that Russell trumped up —charge to relieve himself. The men —Athey has been at various times em[illegible] —for steadiness and honesty, while —Athey is not quite so well established —Athey he was permitted by the Re[illegible] —upon his promise to appear yester[illegible] —the hour for his trial he was on hand —British subject, [illegible] being —fear direct criminality, he was promptly discharged

—The Odd Fellows of this city —day afternoon for the purpose —City Lodge, which held a meeting, —Rebecca The members —took along a splendidly bound bible —it to Oregon City Lodge. The whole —were informed The party left —and six o'clock, intending to return —While in Oregon City on Wednesday —favorable preparations were being —of the expected visitors and for a —

—COLUMBIA.—On Wednesday the —on the Columbia that the *Julia*, which —was loaded with cattle was unable to —[illegible], on her way down, went to her —of Cape Horn, but the barge [illegible] to —Cascades leaving off the cattle and —to the portage. The barge, after lie —Dalson ashore. At the lower [illegible] —being somewhat broken up when [illegible] —doing some other slight damage.

—Association.—At a meeting —Portland (principally members o —Rowing Club) on Wednesday evening, —[illegible], called the "The Ea[illegible] Portland —A constitution and a set of by —and the following gentlemen were —for the ensuing year: N Kennedy President; —President, D J Allen, Treasurer; [illegible] —A Buchanan, Librarian, James —Captain.

—Lt. Halloran, who came down —the Dalles, informs us that there are —many teas at the Dalles, fitting out for —the party of seven men with riding horses —[illegible] is started on Wednesday, and others —as they can equip Lt H says there —excitement about the Crooked river re[illegible] —about gold found there by emi[illegible] —and probably enlarged to suit the —

—The unusually cold weather of the —much remark the general opinion —the latter March experienced since the —history. This is, however an error —Others have occasion to remember va[illegible] —they suffered from the severe colds of —Informs us that on the 20th day of —crossed the Columbia river at Vancouver, —[illegible] mile team.

—The dirt filling of the ra[illegible] —will be completed to-day The —[illegible] till July, when, by the —[illegible], the McAdamizing will be done. —learn that the contractors have received —at the hands of the City Council for —they received, in part, through the —of the street sewers above the ravine

—Commerce.—Capt Len White, of the —[illegible], has been spending the greater part —here, on account of the impossibility [illegible] —Columbia during the cold freezing —weather, however that by the time he can —the river will be permanently open —[illegible], start in a day or two for that place —of starting the *Forty-Nine* at the earliest —date.

—A Government pack train started —on Tuesday to bring in the company of —now in the field somewhere west of the —They will be brought in to the Warm —[illegible] a furlough for the purpose of —[illegible] in putting in spring crops and —be sent into the Boise district for service —[illegible].

—The Tanner Troupe played to a fair —notwithstanding the inclemency of the —Lyceum meeting *The* performance of —the Miss Soledad's Topsy, in character —[illegible] numerous very good things To-night —[illegible] will be offered to conclude with the —Da Good Sir Nothing.—selected from the —[illegible]. The characters will all be in proper —

—Mills Stock.—We learn that Mr T J —[illegible] has purchased the interest of Mr J —[illegible] Willis' cotton Woolen Manufacturing establ[illegible] —[illegible] while at Salem on Tuesday that —[illegible] will take the place of Mr Smith as managing —[illegible] of the company

—Arrivals.—Arrived per *Alert* Thursday —[illegible] 100 boxes apples, 20 bbls pr[illegible] 74 —[illegible] bacon, 2 pkgs socks 4 bales woolen —[illegible], 6 gunnies dried fruit [illegible] 25 sacks eggs 15 —[illegible], 170 ale and, 3 cases and 1 bundle furs 1

—Capt T J Eckers n A Q M [illegible] —[illegible] stationed at Fort Boise, arrived to this —[illegible] He has been relieved from duty at [illegible] —[illegible] at his own request, on account of ill [illegible] and —will be placed on duty here or at Fort Vanc[illegible]

—Lt. Halloran arrived to day [illegible] —the Dalles, en route to San Francisco He —[illegible] the 12th U S Infantry stationed at —[illegible] City, to which place he is ordered to rep[illegible] —on the Quartermaster's next week

—Sale en Wednesday.—To-day at 10 o clock Mr —[illegible] will sell a large lot of household furniture at —the residence of Mrs A Holbrook on Sixth street between —[illegible] For particulars see his advertisement —[illegible] of the 2d page

—Indian Delegation.—Six or seven soldier —[illegible] were brought over from Fort Vancouver —[illegible] to be sent to Cape Disappointment this —[illegible] on the [illegible] boat. They are under a strong [illegible] —[illegible] the various terms of confinement at hard —[illegible]

—A dispatch from San Francisco was —[illegible] bearing stating that Rev A B —[illegible] minister of that city will leave for —[illegible] Astoria, on Tuesday the 19th

—This steamer we are informed will, —[illegible] take the place of the Ouachita in the Portland —[illegible] The Ouachita is to be overhauled and —[illegible]

—The steamer Oneonta arrived —[illegible] at 5 o'clock A M [illegible] $40,000 Treasure for Wells,

—OREGON WEATHER.—We have been furnished the following weather history of the months of November and December, 1866 January and February 1867 The record was kept by a daughter of Mr G W Vernon, six miles south of Albany, Linn county and Mr Vernon himself vouches for its correctness It may be remarked that for Portland there has been a few more days of rain but fewer of frosty weather than we the record will answer very well for this locality

NOVEMBER 1866

1 fog mostly rain [illegible] 2 fog P M 2 fog rain fog rolling [illegible] 3 [illegible] 4 light showers 5 light showers 6 [illegible] 7 misty 8 foggy morning clear [illegible] M 9 rainy day 10 rainy day 11 clear 12 foggy morning rain hail P M 13 frosty rising [illegible] 14 heavy rain, 15 windy and rainy [illegible] 16 rainy morning rainy P M, 17 heavy morning light showers [illegible] M 18 heavy showers 19 clear A M rainy P M 20 clear and rainy 21 heavy showers 22 heavy morning clear [illegible] 23 heavy showers 24 heavy showers 25 light showers 26 [illegible] 27 foggy morning rain [illegible] 28 rainy A M clear P M 29 clear A M rainy P M 30 misty 30 showery

DECEMBER 1866

1 [illegible] rain and hail 2 showery and cold winds 3 wild and rain 4 clear and windy clear and windy and windy 5 clouds and frost, sprinkles of frost 7 foggy A M clear P M 8 clear 9 heavy frost and cool winds clear 10, frosty and clear 11 heavy A M showers P M 12 clear and warm 13 clear as June 14 rainy foggy and cold 15 rainy 16 clear light rainy 17 rainy 18 clear 19 rainy A M clear P M 20 high winds and rain 21 showery 22, clear 23 foggy A M clear P M 24 cloudy no rain 25 light showery (Christmas) 26 wind cold rainy P M 27 heavy showers 28 clear A M cloudy P M 29 rainy 30 clear 31 cold and clear

JANUARY 1867

1, light fog pleasant P M 2 clear A M showery P M 3 light frost at 1 clear; 4 clear and warm 5 light frost and clear; 6 heavy frost and clear 7 heavy frost cloudy P M 8 light frost and clear; 9 heavy frost and foggy 10 cold rain 11 rainy 12, rain A M rain P M 13, high winds light rain 14 windy rain 15 rainy 16 showery high winds rain wind rain 18 clear A M rain P M 19 rainy 20 rainy 21 showery 22, showery an w P M cloudy warm 24 clear cool; 25 high fog rain P M 26 cloudy no rain 27 showery 28 rainy 29 rainy; 30 clear; 31 cloudy, cool

FEBRUARY 1867

1, rainy; 2 rainy forenoon 3 rainy forenoon 4 clear sprinkles rain P M 5, heavy showers; 6 snow at misty clear cold; with dew 8 clear 9 cloudy no rain 10 cloudy, no rain 11 light showers, 13 clear A M light showers P M 14 clear 15 frosty morning clear 15 light showers A M 16, clear and cool 17 light showers; 18, cloudy and clear rain 19 at rainy light snow 20 snow stormy 21 snow three inches deep 22 light snow A M clear 23, frosty rainy P M 24 stormy, light snow 25 snow two inches deep 26 showers, mixed with snow, 27 cool cloudy light showers 28 snow

SCHOOL TAX.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen who are liable and the amount in each individual case Those interested would do well to examine the list

THE AJAX.—A telegram from San Francisco last evening states that the steamship *Ajax* will leave for this port on Tuesday at 10 o clock A M

THE GENUINE MATERIAL.—When the weather is snapping cold almost any body can sell clothing If almost any quality but Barman Bros sell their's in all weathers because their stock is made up of genuine first-class material People know this, and when a good suit is wanted they go to Barman's

The man who said the *Family Dye Colors* manufactured by Howe & Stevens were the greatest discovery of the age for domestic use hit the nail on the head precisely By the same line of statement Messrs Howe & Stevens are among the greatest benefactors of the day The great public evidently believe in the colors for they are to be found in about every well regulated household in the country Sold by Smith & Davis

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP It corrects acidity of the stomach relieves wind colic regulates the bowels, softens the gums gives rest to the mother and health to the child Thirty five cents a bottle Offices 215 Fulton street, New York and 205 High Holborn London England Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific coast

For coughs, colds and throat disorders use '*Brown's Bronchial Troches*' having proved their efficacy by a test of many years The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with '*The Troches*' as they give prompt relief

Columbian Engine Company No. 3.—Drill this (Friday) evening at 7 o clock
Portland March 15 1867 AL ZIEBER Sec'y

J PARKER J W STEVENS

PARKER & STEVENS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT LAW
Particular attention given to civil and criminal cases in all the courts of Washington Territory Idaho Territory and Oregon
Local business in all its various departments promptly attended to.
Collections made without delay
H PARKER, Notary Public Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon California, Idaho, and other States and Territories
Walla Walla W T Feb 22 1867 ptbl

C. H. HAUN,
DENTIST,
Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery
The patronage of those who desire and can appreciate FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS is especially solicited.
OFFICE—Washington St. corner of Front, Parrish's Block, up stairs
N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the extraction of teeth without pain It is the safest and most agreeable agent for this purpose ever discovered
au30dawtf

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.

For the Cure of COUGHS COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths $1 00 Warm Baths 50 cents
CHAS F WIEGAND Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street near Front, Portland Oregon
se6ddtf

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
fe1 d3pif

G. W. COOL,
Office, Carter's New Building,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets dec17d3tf

WM. KOEHLER,
DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE removed to the South west corner of FRONT and YAMHILL Streets opposite E J Northrup's Hardware store
Appreciating the most Liberal Patronage by my friends and the public generally during my residence in this city I hopeand take pleasure by diligent attention and Scientific Treatment to see the same continued as heretofore
N B.—To strangers I would say that a constantly increasing Dental Practice for the last 5 years in this city will be a sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First Class and Finished Piece of Work Numerous testimonials to the same can be given at the Office
Dental Consultation and Advice Free of Charge to all
mch7 tf

Are you aware that the proximities of Consumption are Coughs Colds Bronchitis Pains in the side and oldest difficulties of breathing &c If you permit these symptoms to run on tuberculosis will be the result and end in Consumption Now if you want to cure these diseases use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM without delay Consumption should never give it and think there is no hope until you have tried ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM It has cured many cases that physicians pronounced incurable Sold by the dealers in family medicines generally f18d1m

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER is really a valuable medicament and unlike most of the patented articles of the day is used by many physicians It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near and in families will find it a [illegible] Let a bottle should be kept in every mi[illegible]ght [illegible] a lo[illegible] Atottle should be kept in every house *Boston Traveler* fe18 law)

WEATHERFORD

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
And a GENERAL VARIETY of
Patent Medicines.

Goods sold at WHOLESALE or RETAIL at the LOWEST market rates for CASH ONLY

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

Fire-Proof Brick. No 139 Front Street, Portland.
W. WEATHERFORD.
Portland, March 8, 1867 mh8daw3m*p

CHAS HODGE. CHAS. E. CALEF GEO W SKELL

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES PAINTERS' MATERIALS
And Druggists' Sundries,
97 Front Street
nov d3pif Portland, Oregon

COAL OIL!
500 CASES OF COAL OIL SAND RAY NOTS PRATT & CO'S at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs Paints and Oils
oc16d3p tf 97 Front Street Portland

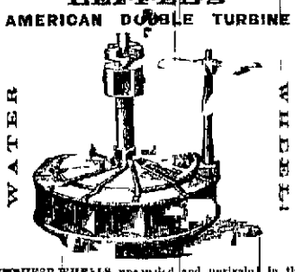
For Sale--To Let--Wants.

Wanted,
A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do chamber work and sewing, or [illegible] upon work in a small family Call at No [illegible] Front [illegible]

Farm For Sale.
320 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND SITUATED [illegible] west of this city in a good neighborhood Will be sold [illegible] at a bargain if applied for soon
ja1 1m*

Chicken Ranch for Sale
THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE CHICKEN RANCH situated [illegible] the Mechanic Farm [illegible] for sale [illegible] Apply [illegible] East Ankeny [illegible] JEFFERIES Hard ware [illegible]
fe19 1m*

Information Wanted.
IF THE FOLLOWING DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS will call on the undersigned in person or address by letter they will learn something to their interest
First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, Co B—James O Leif Frank M Kerr Co Charles McLane Co C—Jacks n Milliken Corp Infantry Co D—Jesse B Warfield J J O Neil Co K—Thomas Williams and James Ryan, of the 2d Cal Cavalry A BUSHWITER
Claim Agent No 6 Washington st Portland Oregon
f 20d1f

LEFFEL'S
AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE

WATER WHEEL

THESE WHEELS are patented and unrivaled in the United States or the world have been fully tested on this coast, more than forty being in use at this date driving all kinds of machinery Saw Mills Flour Mills Quartz Mills Woolen Factories &c &c

On account of the extraordinary demand, our stock of wheels is considerably reduced and we are entirely out several sizes therefore parties contemplating their purchase will be certain of securing them in time should they order at least three months before they expect to get them that we may be able to make them by the time needed

We cheerfully refer to all using our wheels, and are assured that *all will affirm that our wheels accomplish all and even more than we claim for them* Address

LEFFEL & MYERS,
Oregon Iron Works Co, Portland, Oregon
mh4d6m4p

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
(*Successor to Jacob Oberson*)
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
105 Front St, Portland, Oregon,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT he has just returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of
CLOCKS!
WATCHES & JEWELRY!
In the store recently occupied by Jacob Oberson (whom he succeeds in business) and where he will keep constantly on hand every article connected with the above business
Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.
Particular attention paid to
DIAMOND SETTING,
Engraving and Enameling.
AGENT FOR
BOHM'S IMPROVED PATENT LADIE'S BUCKLE!
A NEW Invention which, for DURABILITY SIMILICITY and ELEGANCE, is not surpassed
feb12 d8ptf

Removed.
NOTICE TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN particularly to the LADIES in general that
VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,
Have removed their large and well assorted stock of
MILLINERY!
DRY GOODS.
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS!!
TO
123 FRONT STREET,
IN
HARKER'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Opposite the What Cheer and New Columbian.
jan4 dawtf

Keep your Money in the Country
AND ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES!
WE ARE MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of
TURPENTINE!
Which we offer to the trade at less price than has ever been sold in Oregon thereby offering inducements to purchasers to use it in preference to the eastern or foreign article which is no better if quite as good
Find we consider that there is very little need of Manufacturers, and that we are determined to make as good an article as is made elsewhere and sell for less price
Orders sent from the country to the Factory corner of Front and Clay streets will meet with prompt attention
NORTHROP & COE
[illegible] and March 5 1867 d4p tf Proprietors

CEO. W. MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER
OFFICE WITH T J CARTER ROOM NO 8,
OREGONIAN BLOCK Cor FRONT & WASHINGTON
Portland Oregon

WILL attend to Adjusting Accounts Paying Taxes making Entries Locating Land and Surveying Counties Procuring Patents for Mineral Claims Locating Military Warrants Legal Advice Collecting Debts and will give Immediate Attention to Back Pensions
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited
fe 8 3tif

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS!
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS that the undersigned is the lawful owner for the State of Oregon of
"CUTTING'S BROMIDE PATENT,"
And is now ready to sell County and State rights for the same on liberal terms Any infringement will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law
All communications should be addressed to
B F CARDWELL Portland Oregon
JOSEPH BUCHTEL
Dated at Portland March [illegible] 1867 m8tf

W G BALLARD THOS STEPHENS
EXCELSIOR SODA WORKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name and style of
BALLARD & STEPHENS,
And will continue the business at the old stand, No 4, North Front street
W G BALLARD
THOS STEPHENS.
Portland Feb 25 1867 fe16d1f

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE ON COMMISSION 2,000 FEET
EASTERN OAK AND ASH LUMBER.
W H BENNETT & CO
mh9d1tf No 150 Front street

STORAGE IN FIRE-PROOF BRICK CORNER STORE First and Pine streets
ja14d1tp R. H. LAW.

Miscellaneous.

Notice.
E M BURTON is admitted a partner in the firm of J L PARRISH & CO date from January 5th 1867, the former firm of J L Parrish & Co assuming all liabilities and the collection of all debts due said company
E M BURTON
S B HARRISH
Constituting the former firm J L Parrish & Co
J. L. PARRISH & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
LAW, MEDICAL AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
AND
Printers Inks, Cards and Papers
A FULL AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
STATIONERY
always on hand
NEW GOODS ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
Every one of which warranted well made and perfect
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
GEORGE WOSTENHOLM & SON'S
CELEBRATED I XL CUTLERY
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR W W HARDING'S Very Superior Chain Back
Photograph Albums,
Which for BEAUTY and DURABILITY are not equalled by any other manufacturer
PROPRIETORS OF THOSE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
Spencerian
Letter, Note, Legal Cap and Foolscap PAPERS.
These papers are a New Brand which we have manufactured expressly for our trade and are far superior to any article heretofore offered to the public
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF F & J ARNOLD'S CELEBRATED
WRITING FLUID AND COPYING INK.
Persons purchasing from us can at all times rely upon getting the GENUINE ARTICLE
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
THADDEUS DAVID'S
LIMPID WRITING FLUID CARMINE AND BLACK INKS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR
Appleton's AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA,
AND
Appleton's ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA.
OUR STOCK OF
Blank Books and Stationery
is better selected and more complete than that of any other house in the Pacific Coast
Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed and enables us to give better terms to our customers than they can possibly get from other dealers
AGENTS FOR THE
"FLORENCE REVERSIBLE FEED"
Sewing Machines.
These Machines make four different stitches on one and the same machine are very simply constructed, and *NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER*
We warrant every Machine for ten years.
ja30 1tf J L PARRISH & CO

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CASH CAPITAL	$750,000
SURPLUS, JAN'Y 1 67	411,054
CASH ASSETS	$1,161,054

All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.
FIRE,
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.
THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY having arranged with Messrs BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of all the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses in United States gold coin
MR H H BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this company from this date

Directors Pacific Insurance Company:

SAN FRANCISCO	Charles Mayne,	Charles Meyer
Louis McLane	Moses Ellis	J D Fry
W C Ralston	E J Goldstein,	M Rosenbaum
A L Tubbs,	W F Coleman,	H H Bigelow
Wm Alvord	J O Earl	T Lennon Meyer
Frederick Billings,	Lloyd Tevis	
Jonathan Hunt	G. W. Beaver,	SACRAMENTO
A B Forbes	Adam Grant,	Edgar Mills
A G Ellis,	Alpheus Bull	G W Mowe
A Seligman,	E M Wilson	C T Wheeler
A B Benchley	D J Oliver	
Wm Sherman,	W Sch lle	MARYSVILLE
L Sachs	Morton Cheeseman	J H Jewett
James DeFremery	H Hansmann,	
J G Bray,	D W C Rice	STOCKTON
J B Newton,	Olney Partridge	T R Anthony
David Bier,	P [illegible]	W E Conard
D O Mills	B Stellhart	PORTLAND OREGON
J O Kellogg	P J Weaver,	W S Ladd
G H Howard	Wm Hager	Jacob Kamm
Moses Heller	Alfred Horel	
H M Newhall	A Bayward	VIRGINIA NEVADA
G T Lawton	T B Harker	Wm Sharon
Edward Martin,	Alex Weill	

Officers:
JOHN HUNT President
A J RALSTON Secretary
C A LATON Marine Secretary
H H BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent
LADD & TILTON,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory
Local Agents.

B. R. HAMMER,	Salem
JOHN C. ENNER	Albany
W. A. CHENOWETH	Corvallis
J. B. UNDERWOOD	Eugene
S. F. CHADWICK	Roseburg
JOHNSON & McCOWN	Oregon City
CUMMINS & GRANT	Dallas
J. H. BLEWETT	Walla Walla

Jan 29 1867

Gentlemen
LOOK HERE!!
IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS PAIR OF
BOOTS
Made to order of the latest improved style go to
T. RODGERS,
The celebrated BOOT MAKER who will make you a good fit on FIRST and YAMHILL Streets ad30tf

STEERS & HINDE,
DEALERS IN
Gents' Silk, Cotton, Linen and Merino
FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
Oregon Custom made Clothing, Collars,
PERFUMERY &c
No 64, Front Street under Arrigoni's Hotel
dec6d3tf

Caution.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any Beer Barrels or Kegs bearing our trade mark— H W —as they are liable to prosecution We never sell any Barrels or Kegs bearing our trade mark WINHARD & DELLINGER
Portland March 2 1867 mh4d1m

Notice.
MR. LOUIS SAAR having withdrawn from the business, ceases to be a member of our firm from this date. EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO
Portland, Feb. 20, 1867 fe20d1f

Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!

THE STEAMER
CASCADES,
CAPT. JOHN WOLF,
WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY (SUNDAYS excepted) at 6 o'clock A M for
THE STEAMER IDAHO,
CAPT. JOHN McNULTY,
FOR
THE DALLES.
On and after the 28th of February Boats on the Upper River will make
DAILY Trips (Sundays excepted) from
CELILO
TO
UMATILLA AND WALLULA.
THE STEAMERS
JULIA and IRIS
Will make DAILY trips with STOCK
Shippers can make special arrangements to have their stock taken through to the Dalles in one day
J C AINSWORTH
fe 27 12ptf President O S N Co

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1867 the Steamer
ALERT
Will leave the Company's dock at 6 o'clock P M of Front street Portland, precisely at 7 o clock every morning
For Oregon City,
Connecting with the Steamer
RELIANCE
ON
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
of each week for
SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS.
And intermediate points And with the
Steamer Union,
ON MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, of each week,
For LAFAYETTE and intermediate points
Due notice will be given when the Company will dispatch a boat on other days than above
Further notice is hereby given that no person will be allowed to come on board the company's boats when they arrive in Portland until the passengers have gone ashore.
Feb 26, 1867 S. A. McCULLY,
dtf Pres't People's Trans't Co

To the Traveling Public
STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
D B FINCH Master
THE ANDERSON HAS NOT BEEN HAULED OFF the route nor will she be. She is the only steamer that ever RUN REGULARLY on Puget Sound for any length of time Has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in complete order for fall campaign Will carry passengers, freight and stock CHEAPER than any other conveyance
PASSAGE AT PRESENT

TO VICTORIA	$3 50
RETURNING FROM VICTORIA	3 00

Berths and Meals Included.
FREIGHT

CATTLE, at present	$2 00
SHEEP, at present	50
MERCHANDISE at present, per ton	2 00

Vancouver Island Landing permits have been abolished
Olympia Dec 7 1866 dec13dtf

To Shippers and Travelers
FOR MONTANA
VIA
LAKE PEN D'OREILLE!!
THE NEW STEAMER
MARY MOODY,
WILL COMMENCE MAKING HER REGULAR TRIPS FROM
PEN D'OREILLE CITY
TO
Cabinet Landing
On or about
MARCH 10TH, 1867.
H A HOGUE Agent
fe22 10d1p

Notice.
FROM AND AFTER THE 25TH THE STEAMER
FANNIE TROUP
Will make daily trips, Sundays excepted,
Leaving Vancouver at 8½ A M returning leave Portland at 3 P M
fe21d30d M M TURNBULL Commander

In the Field Again!
BOOK AGENTS WANTED
To sell by subscription the following works
FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS
Written by J T Headley a best style and handsomely illustrated with splendid full page STEEL PORTRAITS
"LEE AND HIS GENERALS,"
By Capt Wm Parker Snow One Vol 8vo 600 pages Illustrated with splendid full page STEEL PORTRAITS
A volume of HEROIC BIOGRAPHIES which will be of lasting value and interest
A book of value to farmers and housekeepers entitled THE FAMILY, THE FARM, GARDENS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
New and superior books of PICTORIAL CHARTS Great inducements offered Liberal Prize Stationery Pages &c &c kept constantly on hand
NOTE—Copies of any one of the celebrated Generals styled The Stirling Heroes have recently been published in the mark t for the first time The publishers are also out with only for the latest (1867) edition and the first and the seconds
Well bound copies sent free from the publishers can be secured through any bookseller or canvasser
Reference—Best experience We hold similar certificates to those following from each of the publishers of the following works
N 540 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Messrs Treuse Bro & Co are appointed General Agents for Oregon & the whole Pacific coast and can be found in the Commercial Row Washington and Front They will make all assignments of agencies in their hands and are at present selling the first and most recent agreements made by themselves
RICHARDSON & CO Publishers
Particulars of agency TRAVELER BIBLE P O Box 91 or apply at residence from 12 to 2 P M corner of Taylor and Second streets Rooms building up ready for the Methodist church Portland mh8d2tf

Agents Wanted!
F. DEWING & CO.,
418 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
fe5d 2m3p

Miscellaneous.

W A ALDRICH J E WORRELL JOHN McCRAKEN
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
SHIPPING COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA HAWAIIAN and OREGON PACKET LINES
Line of the SAN JUAN SAN JUAN CARMEN ISLAND SAN FRANCISCO SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS COPPER RICE &c FEED
Agents for Preserved Canned Fruits Vegetables Pickles and Vinegar
Dealers in FLOUR GRAIN BACON LARD & FRUIT LIME CEMENT and PLASTER
Will attend to the Purchase Sale or Shipment of Merchandise or Produce in New York San Francisco Honolulu CP Office ALDRICH MERRILL & CO No 204 and 206 California Street San Francisco
McCRAKEN MERRILL & CO 16 North Front Street Portland mch1d1y

R. G. SNEATH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
82 Front Street,
PORTLAND OREGON
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired
Portland Oct 1 1866 dtf

POWDER!
R. G. SNEATH,
82 Front St, Portland,
AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS.
Has on hand a full assortment of
RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,
AND
CALIFORNIA BLASTING POWDER,
At Manufacturers' Prices and Freight,
ja14d3ptf

G. VENARD.
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER NOS 625 AND 627 FRONT ST
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, SUPERIOR COFFEE of the best qualities. CHICORY OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts
The undersigned who has always enjoyed public confidence for the excellent quality of his Coffee, neglects nothing to justify the good name acquired by his productions the sale of which daily increases The acknowledged superiority of his merchandise which commands here and in the markets of this country, a relatively higher price, excites the cupidity of some manufacturers, and every day he sees increasing the number of those who by counterfeit or imitation of his mark, seek to deceive the public palming upon them their inferior productions for the genuine G VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE This fraud can and will only be of short duration, but only adds to the favorable opinion of the consumers the very flattering though unwilling testimony of the counterfeiters Nevertheless buyers should be forewarned and placed on their guard against this practice
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Each package bears the signature of G VENARD.
R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
82 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES my1d3ptf

P. O STEWART. J. S. GOURLEY
STEWART & GOURLEY,
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND OREGON,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS
AND DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches, and Jeweler's Goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE
American Watch Co.,
Also, for
WILLCOX & GIBBS'
LETTER "C"
SEWING MACHINES
UNRIVALED IN
HEMMING, FELLING, BINDING, BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, &C.
It is perfectly SIMPLE and is declared the BEST MACHINE and AWARDED the
Highest Premium!!
At the Great Union Fair held at Ireland Park Send for Reports and Samples of Work
jan7 dawtf

Selling off at Cost
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY!
JOHN B. MILLER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER,
NO. 105 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND OREGON
Very Extensive and Well-Selected Assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
AT COST PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS,
From the most Celebrated Makers
CLOCKS OF VARIOUS STYLES,
DIAMONDS JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE
All of the Latest and Most Desirable Fashions.
Particular attention given to CLEANING AND REPAIRING FINE WATCHES and satisfaction guaranteed
Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired at short notice JOHN B. MILLER
f 7d1f

CEO. F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c &c &
NO 317 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front
f 7d1 SAN FRANCISCO 3p2m

FOR CITY AND UP-COUNTRY TRADE!
CHOICE CALIFORNIA DAIRY BUTTER
AND
Cheese at Wholesale & Retail,
AT
MORRILL & CO'S
Calf and Kip Boots,
By the case at
TYLER'S,
**No.

...w Big Guns are Cast—A Pittsburg Foundry.

[From the New York Herald.]

The casting of heavy ordnance requires the nicest calculation and the most extreme care, else labor will be thrown away, and the profit and loss account of the manufacturer most materially affected. The government inspection is scrupulously rigid, and if there be found in the casting the least flaw, no matter if its extent be only sufficient to admit a pin's head, the piece will be rejected as unfit for service. These rejected pieces can be, however, broken up and melted over into other ordnance. The following is the process pursued in the manufacture of heavy guns. The establishment is divided into three compartments, viz: The foundry proper, the pattern shop and the boring mill. The wooden pattern of the piece to be cast having been made in halves, each half is laid down on a platform, the oval side upward. A "dask," or covering for the protection of the mould, is then placed over the pattern, leaving about three inches between itself and the pattern. This space is then filled with the moulding sand which is rammed down tightly and receives the impress of the pattern on every part of its interior surface. The pattern, be it remembered, is simply the gun in wood, being in size, shape, etc., exactly what the piece is expected to be when lifted from the pit. When the mould has been finished, and has remained sufficiently long to receive the impression of the pattern thoroughly in its every part, the halves are put into a massive frame, where they are subjected to a baking process that renders them sufficiently hard to become fit receptacles for the molten iron of which the gun is to be made. Then they are bolted and pasted together by a preparation of cement, and lowered into a pit constructed for the purpose. This pit is lined all around on the inside, and has grate bars at the bottom, on which a fire can be built. These bars on each side of it, reaching to and even with the surface of the ground, are also put there to give a draught of air will enable the fire to burn well when lighted. Fuel is then put on the grate bars. What is termed the "core bar" is then introduced into the mould that now stands perpendicularly in the pit (in which position the gun is always cast). This core bar is a hollow tubing, presenting the appearance almost of a fluted column, and is, before being put into the pit, wrapped around evenly with hempen cord, and covered with paste. It is the bore of the gun, and to insure the accurate casting of the piece, it must be adjusted to the exact center of the mould. Inside of this core bar is placed a small hydrant pipe, which extends to within one inch of the bottom of the mould, through this pipe cold water is introduced, which, traversing the inch of space at the bottom, gradually and fills the barrel, whence it is carried off by a surface pipe. The use of the water will at once become apparent. Meanwhile the molten metal of which the gun is to be made is seething in the casting furnace. From this furnace to the pit there are runners or leaders are now laid, and, everything being readiness, the furnace is tapped, when away goes the molten lava like mad, following the course of the runners into the pit, and descending perpendicularly in the pit. The pit being filled, the furnace tap is now closed, and the orifice of iron stopped. The fuel which had been previously placed around the lower side of the pit is now steadily ignited by dropping into it molten iron, and the pit is then entirely covered over with segments of sheet iron. The heat is now continually rushing through the core tube and circulating around the inside of the barrel until it reaches the surface, when it escapes gradually, as above described. This is done to cool the inside of the gun while the fire above the grate bars keeps the outside of it still heated. Herein consists the improvements made in casting ordnance. General T. J. Rodman obtained a patent for ordnance cooled in this manner are called "Rodman guns." That portion of the metal which is first cooled becomes the hardest part of the gun, and by the introduction and consequent action of water, on the Rodman principle, it is stronger than the outer surface. For...ce, which by natural action the guns cooled from the outer surface inward, the spongy iron...ible to resist the pressure of a discharge...rtibly on the inside, and in close connection with the propelling powers but, by the Rodman process, the strongest and hardest part of the iron is the inner surface, thus lessening the chance of explosion, if not in fact obviating it entirely. The cooling process for a gun of...inches occupies about five days, while a twenty inch piece takes up about two months. Whenever the water comes into contact with a temperature exactly equal to that of the pit and on entering the core barrel, soon is known to be sufficiently cooled for removal.

The crane, near which the casting pit is situated, is then brought into requisition for this removal. This huge piece of mechanism, an arm of Brobdingnagian proportions...ing a span over the pit, and from it are dangling heavy chains. These are firmly attached to the gun in the pit, and the power of the steam engine, which sets the cranes in motion is applied, when the mounter cannon, apparently with as much ease as a fond mother would lift her infant from the cradle. A strongly built platform car is then ready to receive the huge load, from the hands of the crane, and on this it is safely deposited and taken to a massive lathe in the boring mill, where it is bored and receives its finish. When taken from the pit the surface of the piece is rough and barnacled in appearance, and it is placed in the lathe to have the surface removed, which process is performed by the use of turning tools somewhat after the manner of wood turning. The piece has to be shortened to its required length, for, in casting it is made longer than it is intended to when finished. This extra length is added as a matter of course for the purpose of making sure that the muzzle of the gun will be of the hardest and most solid character. The superfluous metal, which is removed by the lathe tools, is called the "sinking head," and varies from one and a half to four feet in length. When the piece has taken off it can be re-melted for another gun. Although the core barrel occupies a considerable space or hollow of the gun when the mould, it is much smaller in diameter than the bore of the piece is intended to be, and it is to this that the diameter must be increased, as it is called for by the calibre of the piece. To effect this a boring rod is introduced into the muzzle, after the "sinking head" has been removed, and while the outer surface of the piece is being turned and smoothed, this auger-like instrument is gradually working its way into the bowels of the monster, giving its bore the necessary diameter. When this is done the inner surface is polished, and the gun is fit for the proving ground, distant two miles from the works, where the resistive forces of the piece is put to the test. A charge of ammunition heavier than the gun will ever be loaded with when pulled into active service, is put into it, and fired. One of two things must now take place. Either the gun stands the discharge unbroken, or it bursts into many pieces. In the latter event, that gun is worthless, and hard to locate! The proof firing having been satisfactory, the Government official again inspects it (it has been once inspected before coming from the foundry), and it becomes the property of the United States. The time generally occupied from the casting of a piece to its delivery to the Government, is, for a ten-inch gun, four months; for a fifteen-inch columbiad, six weeks, and for a twenty-inch monster, nine weeks.

The capacity of the Fort Pitt Foundry may be judged from the following statement: The number of hands employed in all its departments is in the neighborhood of two hundred. Six air furnaces are used in melting the iron, the united melting power of which is over two hundred tons per day. Seventeen lathes are employed in turning and boring the pieces, all of which lathes receive their motive power from a double engine having two eighteen inch cylinders and two feet stroke of piston. This engine, by the way, is a great curiosity in itself to any one versed in mechanism. Each of the large cranes (eight in number) has a separate engine attached to it, and is capable of lifting forty tons weight. The pits for casting are fifteen feet deep, and each one is capable of receiving the mould of a large columbiad. The ground floor of the foundry, as well as the yard, is gridironed all over with railway tracks, for the purpose of conveying the guns in any direction. Everything, in fine, is in the most complete order for the manufacture of ordnance, and the establishment can turn out as many Rodman or Dahlgren pieces (the only kind it casts) as the Government may require, at the shortest notice. A lot of fifteen inch army guns is now being finished up—the first of a new order received from the United States Government not long since. Of course there is not so much hurry and drive in this establishment now, as there was during the war, though the service of the Government in determining on an improved fortification of the coasts afford abundant employment for the resources of the foundry, which is the only one where twenty inch guns can be cast. Besides casting guns, however, the proprietors are engaged in supplying the Government with shells and cannon balls. The shells are cast in separate moulds, but the balls are cast in cylinders, and afterwards separated by being turned apart, after which they are polished with emery and painted.

Besides the work demanded for the United States Government, however, a considerable quantity is sometimes manufactured for other nations. The authorities of a neighboring republic lately sent an order here for the manufacture of a quantity of ordnance for sea coast defence, and this order is now being completed. Six eleven-inch army guns of the Dahlgren pattern have been finished, and four pieces of fifteen-inch and twelve of nine-inch (Dahlgrens) are in process of completion. Besides these a number of nine-inch shell have been cast and are now being boxed up (uncharged, of course) for shipment. Each one of these has to be strapped transversely with tin straps, which are all fastened at the lower end upon a wooden subet. Attached to this tinwork is a repeyarn handle for each shell, by which it is lifted into the gun when required.

The republics of South America might profit by this foundry. Had such columbiads as those now here, and a proper supply of these shells been put on the defense of Valparaiso, for instance one year ago, the wanton and almost total destruction of Chile's principal seaport by the Spanish fleet would not have been a matter of fact accomplishment. When a proper disposition shall have been made of this ordnance on the Chilean coast, any opposing imperial force will have cause to regret having challenged to the combat by these republican-born bull dogs of iron. The cost of finished guns is about ten cents per pound for small and twenty cents for heavy ones. The only other foundries in the United States where ordnance is manufactured are the Algiers Foundry in South Boston, the Scott Foundry at Reading, Pa., and the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y. The first mentioned casts only light pieces for field use, at Reading but little is now being done, and the West Point establishment is almost exclusively engaged in producing small guns of the "Parrott" pattern.

SODIUM AMALGAM SUPERSEDED IN GOLD SAVING.—The gold set free in extremely minute particles from crushed quartz, etc., is covered with an impalpable powder, which shielded from the action of the mercury intended for its separation, and thus a considerable amount of gold dust is lost. In addition to this, the mercury thrown into a state of minute division by the agitation employed, being covered by the same impalpable powder, is incapable of reuniting, a considerable portion therefore assumes the appearance of fine powder, and is carried off with the refuse, and thus a large amount of mercury is wasted. These two sources of loss have caused a great diminution of profit. It was, however, fortunately ascertained that the brilliancy of the mercury is restored, so that it can run together freely and quite with the gold, with the greatest avidity, if a minute quantity of sodium amalgam is added to it. Hence, sodium amalgam is now an important article of commerce. It is considered highly explosive, and therefore very dangerous; but such is not the case. The explosive property of pure sodium on coming into contact with water, is lost almost entirely when it is associated with mercury so as to form an amalgam. But sodium amalgam is now likely to be superseded by a far less expensive, and it appears not less urgent material. Caustic soda has not only been found quite as effective as sodium amalgam, but it is contested that the sodium in the amalgam actually assumes the form of caustic soda before producing effects. A very simple experiment will show the efficacy of the soda. If a finely pulverized metallic powder is thrown into water, no amount of stirring will cause it to fall to the bottom of the vessel; it is rendered specifically lighter than the fluid by the coating of air which adheres to it. But if a very small quantity of caustic soda or potash is added it will very soon descend from the surface to the bottom. It is supposed that the minute particles of mercury also, and of gold are prevented from coming in contact by a coating of air, which the alkali removes in a way which has not yet been ascertained. This, if the real, is probably not the only effect produced by the alkali. The potash of soda must not be allowed to lose its causticity by exposure to the air during transport, etc., or it will be ineffective; it may have become a carbonate without those who use it being aware of the fact.—*Mining Index.*

A BLACKSMITH WHIPPED BY A CLERGYMAN.—An occasion for "dispensing with the gospel" transpired at Newport, Vermont, a short time since, the particulars of which we copy from the Newport *Express*, as follows:

Reverend M Bullard was, on Wednesday last, brought before Justice Robinson, of this village, charged with assaulting and severely beating and bruising one S. Call. The affray took place on the 8th inst., in the blacksmith shop, at Newport Centre, where Call was at work at his trade. In religious views this Call is an Adventist. He believes there is no resurrection for the wicked. It appears that he and Mr. Bullard have had frequent and rather heated discussions upon this subject, which seem to have culminated in a fight with "carnal" weapons. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., Bullard stepped into the shop, where, as usual, a controversy ensued in relation to time, place and manner of discussion which had been partly agreed upon by the parties. Call having, as he said, found a man who would discuss the question with Mr. Bullard. Both, no doubt, became greatly excited, and Call used very harsh and abusive language.

Of the encounter, Call says he was about taking an iron from the fire, when Bullard coming up behind, seized him and threw him down, striking his head upon a pile standing in the shop; that Bullard then asked him if he would stop preaching this doctrine; that, answering in the negative, Bullard again commenced jamming his head upon the floor, and striking him with his fist about the head and face, he, in the meantime crying "murder" and calling for help. Bullard testified in the same manner substantially, only that Call struck at him with the redhot iron, missing the blow at his head, that he warded off the blow with his right hand, which was considerably burned; that then he (Bullard) clinched him. He thought that, as they fell, Call's head no doubt struck the sled, as blood was left on the sled; he admitted that he struck Call several times, and might perhaps have jammed his head upon the floor a few times.

MR. BENDER THANKS GOD HE WAS NEVER ABLE TO SMOKE A WHOLE CIGAR.—Here is no say one word in respect to tobacco. I do not propose to join myself to those who make a general, sweeping declamatory attack upon it. I do not propose to go so far as to say that those who are addicted to its use ought absolutely and utterly to break off the habit. But I may implore those who have not yet become addicted to this habit to stop and ask themselves, in the spirit of all manliness, what good end is to be subserved by their addiction to so expensive a habit, which, though it may be agreeable to them, is disagreeable to all about them. What good end of life, or luxury, or comfort, is there in this habit, that should induce a man to pass through the nauseous state of probation through which every man has to pass who acquires it? So almost universal is the use of tobacco that it seems to me that a young man who does not use it in any form has a right to say, "I have a badge of honor." I have a certain feeling that one who is free from the habit has an eminent virtue. I am proud to say I never used tobacco. Although in the year just preceding my college days, I did tamper with it a little, I never formed the habit even of smoking. I never was able to smoke a whole cigar, thank God, and I was not sooner able to smoke half of one than I felt that that was enough, and gave up meddling with the vile weed. Ever since then I have been absolutely free from its taint. And every one of my own mother's sons have been of like cleanness. I should be proud if the name might go down without the color or smell of tobacco on it.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, appears to have a difficult task to perform. Though desiring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, he feels the necessity of seeming to be opposed to its provisions. So while telling the people how bad the measure is he urges them to take it, for if they refuse, a Territorial government will be placed over them. In a recent speech at Huntsville, he said the South was as much in the power of Congress as Lee was in the clutches of Grant, and it was their duty to surrender as Lee and Johnston did. He furthermore declared that Davis should have given up the contest two years before he did, when he could have done so without dishonour, and have saved thousands of lives and vast sums of money. He warned the South against continuing the contest too long. Accept the Amendment, said he, and save yourselves from the still more exacting conditions which will result from rejection.

The speech of the Governor, which is at considerable length in this strain, appears not to have exerted much influence on the Southern people, who have made up their minds to take the Amendment under all circumstances.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month.

By order of M E H P.

Portland Lodge No. 30, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Wednesday evening of each week at ½ o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the jy1 W C T

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of

Jan. 7, 1867. d tf N G.

Willamette Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 7 o'clock P.M. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order of C. P.

se21tf

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend

ap17tf By order of W M

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend aul By order of N G.

Pacific Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.—Holds regular meetings in Good Templars' Hall, corner Alder and Front streets, the First and Third Mondays in the month. Degree members in good standing are invited to attend nov26tf

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W O T

Portland, Nov 7, 1865. dtf

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W M

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend By order of the , aul7 J T

Take AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

For Sale or Rent.

MR. HENDEE, Photographer Gallery of First and Morrison streets, opposite the Western Hotel, being desirous of changing his present business, on account of close confinement will, for cash down sell his entire stock, apparatus and fixtures in the Photographic business, on reasonable terms. He has just got up in and conveniently fitted up in as good a location as there is in Portland and as fine a light as can be made. All persons wishing his services must call soon as he will quit taking Pictures for a time at least. D H HENDEE

Portland, Jan 25 1867. d1ptf

Public Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Directors of School District No 1, Multnomah county, and State of Oregon, and attached to the delinquent tax rolls for the years 1864-5 and 6, commanding me to collect the taxes thereon as delinquent, I have levied upon and, on the 20th day of March, A D 1867, will expose for sale, at public auction, at the court house door, in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, so much of the following described lots and parts of lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes and charges thereon due to said district for the years 1864-5 and 6, together with all costs and charges. Said lands were assessed as the property of the following named persons, and described as follows, to wit

Names	Block	Lots	Tax
Arpria, Augustus,	254	1	$ 70
Atwood, Jas T	160	5 6,	2 37
Besser, L,	71	(2 4ths of all,	
" " (Caruth add)	21	4,	14 26
Burke, W P,	18	5,	
" "	63	and ½ of 5 and 4,	
" "	69	all,	5 12
Burke, W P, Agt,	18	W ½ 4,	
" "	63	and ½ of 5 and 4,	
" "	69	E ½ of 5,	
" " (Conch)	20	all,	24 87
Belknap, C G,	165	E. 75 ft of 4,	1 50
Benjamin, Isaac,	20	W ½ 8,	2 25
Blossen J M (Caruthers)	10	all,	4 87
Buck, O D	254	E ½ of 5 and 6,	87
Brotherton, R (Chap trustee)		house and lot,	0 25
Cook, Henrie,	25	7,	1 37
Cool, Dr G W,	136	2,	3 00
Crable, A S,	48	3,	2 00
Collins, John,	74	1, 2 3 and 4,	3 00
Collins, Matilda,	14	2,	25
Crapo, W H,	183	E ½ of W ½ of 8,	3 50
Campion, Edwd (Couch)	38	2, 3,	6 25
Davis, H W,	59	3, 4,	2 25
Dean, G L,	88	7,	7 75
Patton, W	128	1, 2,	1 25
Dodge, S K, (Central)	7	4,	87
Donovan, W, (Couch)	65	4,	25
Krdman, Alex, (Caruth)	20	3,	3 50
Estes, D B,	169	2, 3, and 4,	
Fahie, Arthur,	17	Land J,	
" " (Carnth add)	17	all,	10 75
Farnham, Sam,	24	1, 2, 4 3 and 5,	1 62
Gray, Neely,	115	3, 6,	3 75
Gillihan, W, Park Blocks,		between Morrison, Yamhill, Washington & Alder streets	
" "	253	2 and 8 5 ft of 1	20 00
Gill, Louis, (Couch add)	54	N ½ of all,	1 75
Holtgrieve, Henry,	274	1, 2,	1 25
Harrison, John,	221	5, 4, 5, 6,	1 75
Hunter, Thomas,	143	3, 4,	6 25
Hibert, S, (Couch add,)	10	8,	78
Hafer, Mary, (Carnthad)	25	5, 6, 7, 8,	87
Healing, J F,	133	7, 8,	
Harbaugh & Stitzel, (Couch)	21	(1, 2, 3, 4,	
" "	110	1, 2, 3, 4,	8 63
" "	47	5 and 8,	
King, W M,	207	5, 6, 7, 8,	0 25
" "	221	all,	50
Kinny, Aaron,	193	7, 8,	50
Krupke, Fritz,	230	7,	
" "		N E ¼ of 5 1 S, 1 E, 160	
Keith, J,	103	1, 2,	
" "	138	5, 6,	
" "	103	1, 2, 7, 8	6 50
Kerry, Thomas,	117	2 and N ½ of 3	3 25
Keith, M,	59	2,	2 25
Lamb, Jos,	203	2,	50
Laughlin, ½ interest	162	8,	22
Lorgree, Eugene,	256	3,	62
Landreth,	107	fraction,	57
Leydold,	192	1,	1 25
McKown, Jas,	254	1, 2, E ½ of 7 & 8,	5 25
McGuire, Francis,	75	7, 8,	5 50
" "	120	6,	50
McGrade, Mrs Mary,	60	W 30 ft of 4	50
McKee, Jos, (Couch)	55	4, 6, 7,	50
Meisner, Joh,	7	S ½ of 7,	1 25
Mesner, J M,	88	7, 8,	2 50
Morris, Thos,	27	S ½ of 1,	4 00
Meagher, Joseph,	140	4,	2 75
Murphy, Darl'l est of,	60	5, & N 70 ft of 4,	6 00
Middleton, John,	127	6,	1 75
Mothorns, A H,	56	5, 6,	3 25
Nief, Jeremiah F, (Couch)	47	6, 7,	8 75
Norrie, S,	115	(2,	5 50
" "	173	1, 2,	
" "	189	3, 4	
Nickum, John,	229	5, 6, 7, 8,	2 87
O'Flynn, Pat,	127	7,	62
O'Bleloe, Mrs A,	104	2,	1 12
Ogden, S S, (Couch)	5	5, 6, 7, 8,	2 00
Powell, W S, trac ½ of	121		87
Prior, Chas,	133	4,	3 00
Patton, W N,	6	2,	8 25
Palmer, (Conch)	18	7, 8,	50
Raleigh, Patrick,	37	(½ of 8,	
" "	49	W ½ of 1.	
" "	48	8,	
" "	64	4,	
" "	47	5,	
" " (Couch)	170	all,	
" "	7	all,	
		out lot,	26 75
Rands, Mrs Jane,	256	4,	62
Rhodes, J C,	120	5,	25
Robertson, Thos,	253	6,	2 25
Staley, J R & O,	212	3, 4, 5, 6,	
" "	127	4 5,	
" "	167	S 30 ft of 8,	
		N 26 ft of E 30 ft of 7,	10 75
Robbins, Frank, (Couch)	94	5, 6, 7, 8,	2 25
" "	71	1, 2,	
Rickards, W, (Car)	1	7, 8,	
" "	93	9, (fractional)	
" "	93	10,	
" "	6	11,	
" "	6	12,	1 75
" "	27	W ½ of N ½ of 3 and	
" "	27	½ of N ½ of 7,	
		SW pt Carter's claim	
Smith, J S,	4	4 5, 1 S 1 E, 160,	14 00
" "	164	5,	4 75
" "	1	N ½ of 4,	27 00
" "	225	(8 & N 40 ft of 7,	
(Car)	12	3	1 62
Shearer, J,	187	5,	2 00
Sloan, Jos, (Caruthers)		1, 2, 7, 8,	2 50
Shafer Louis,	110	Stephen add m 1 S, 1 E 4,	1 12
Taylor Michael,	192	5,	87
Tuner, J G (Conch)	99	1, 2,	50
Turn Verein Society,	29	3,	50
Victor, H C,	208	3, 4, 5, 8,	3 62
West, A,	41	8 ½ of 2,	3 50
Wilson, E, (Conch)	74	1, 4, 5, 8,	50
Williams, R, "	61	all,	8 25
White, Richard,	3	(1 and N ½ of 2,	
" "	164	and N ½ of 2	
" " (Conch)	29	(1, 2, 4, 5, 8,	35 37
Walker, R H,	21	W ½ of 8,	1 75
Williams, J S,	239	and ½ in. 3 and 4,	37
Wright, George,	52	2, 7,	3 50
Watts, William,	196	3, 4,	1 13

Block	Lots	Tax	Block	Lots	Tax
41	E ½ of 5	$1 88	193	8,	1
117	5	1 00	"	7,	12
138	all,	25	"	8,	25
146	9	25	274	4,	15
198	1,	25	"	5,	12
"	4,	12	"	6,	12
"	5,	15			2

Also the following parcels of land:

Names	Section	T	R	A	Tax
Bennett, E,		1 S	1 E,	2	$1 62
Garuther, F, est, part	3, 4, 9 & 10	1 N	1 E,	265	
" "	4,	1 N	1 E,	320	
" "	17,	1 N	1 E,	240	
" "	30,	1 N	1 E,	160	
" "	9 and 10	1 N	1 E,	272	
" "	27,	1 N	1 E,	40	
" "	20,	1 N	1 E,	160	75 60
Chapman, W W	his lot 3 and 4,	2N	1 W,	28	
" "	2 3, 4, 5,	2N	1 W,	64	
" "	8 ¼ of N ¼ of 21,	1 N	1 E,	80	
" "	N ½ of S ½ of 21,	1 N	1 E,	80	
" "	N ½ of S ½ of W ¼ of 27,	1 N	1 E,	80	
" "	NE ¼ of S W ¼ of 27,	1 N	1 E,	40	2 50
Pillsbury & Higgins,		9	1 S	1 E,	5 2 00
G slm Lewis		4	1 S	1 E,	6 1 25
Harris, Phil, (on Rigg claim)					1 25
Robinson's hill		4	1 S	1 E,	2
McCabet, M	NE ¼ of NW ¼ & N W 29 acres of N E ¼,	21,	1 S	1 E,	69 50
Oprelo, J, N E part Terwil adj m			1 S	1 E,	3 88
Oregon Turning Co,			1 N	1 E,	6 1 25
Owen, John,		4,	1 S	1 E,	6 6 25
Shipley, J R, tract bet blks 156 & 21 Cor,					37

One acre of land purchased from H W Chapman and wife by O Risley, except land purchased by R Brother ton from O Risley, on said acre, Elliott a house not included, $2 25

Delinquent Tax List for 1865.

Names	Blocks	Lots	Tax
Blanchard, W,	119	2, 3 and 4,	1 73
Brown, Sam,	142	4,	23
Buck, O, D,	250	5, and S ½ of 5 and 6	
" "	167	E ½ of 7 and 8,	1 66
Congdon, Fred,	143	7,	66
Collins, W,	21	2, 3, 4, and ½ lot,	4 50

Names	Block.	Lots.	Tax.
Capps, Isaac	164	4,	4 13
Collins, Matilda,	14	7,	1 80
Dolph, J N,	212	2,	1 87
Davignon, Hadwidge,	152	1, 2, 6, 7 and 8,	1 01
Gray, Neely,	115	3, 6,	2 70
Hilvert, P, "	61	(all	
" "	10	8,	3 90
Hulery J M,	254	2,	1 12
Hefor, Mary,	35	5, 6, 7 and 8,	1 20
Holloway & Higgins,		1 S 1 E, 5,	2 62
Foles, D B	169	2, 3 and 4,	
Fahie Arthur,			45
Jaffelin Jas, (Couch,)	29	2,	
King, W M,	221	3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,	
" "	104	1, 2, 7 and 8,	
" "	190	1, 2,	3 93
" "	118	5, 6,	1 72
Keen Thos	177	1 and N ½ of 2,	68
King W M,	223	3,	18
Lucs, Jeremiah,	121	fractional,	38
Kellogg, Joseph (Couch)	29	6	18
Leach Amos	203	2,	27
Laughlin, Lee,	172	5,	16
McGowen, David,	99	1, 2,	1 05
McKinney, Dan	141	1 2, (estate of)	1 80
Martin J M	83	7, 8,	1 80
Matthews A G,	50	4, 5,	3 45
Murphy Dan,	60	4, and E 70 ft of 4,	
Miller, R	16	(8 ½ of 7,	1 73
" "	169	5, 6,	
McQuade Mrs,	60	W 30 ft of 4,	
		On Rob'son hill, 2 acres,	81
Middleton John,	127	6,	1 13
McCoy, assg Fahie Arth,	18	8,	1 80
McNamee Job,	7	7	90
Neil J P, (Couch add)	47	6	1 72
Nickum John	256	5, 6, 7 and 8,	25
Oregon Turning Co,		1 N 1 E 8,	87
O'Flynn, Patrick,	177	7,	4 12
		4 1 S 1 E, 5,	2 70
Owen, John			87
O Brien, Mrs A,	164	2,	87
Perkins, Joel,	72	8 ½ of 2,	1 80
Rands Mrs Jane,	256	6,	87
Rigsby, Henry Heaney,	78	8 ½ of 3,	4 87
Rickey, S C,		4 1 S, 1 E, 2,	1 80
Steven, John, (fractional)	121	N ½	39
Smith, J S,		4, 5, 1 S 1 E, 160,	90
Scott, Samuel,	116	7,	2 25
Sandford, J G,	187	6,	51
Tolen, John M (Carnthers)	20	4,	1 20
Thompson, Aunnias,	30	W ½ 2 and 3,	
Terwilliger John,		22 1 S 1 E, 2½,	48
Walling, G W,	218	7,	75
Westompelder, Jacob,	107	1,	

Non-resident List for 1864.

Block	Lot	Tax	Block	Lot	Tax
117	5	50	193	8	10
189	4	8	193	8	10
"	5	8	260	1	18
164	7	20	"	2	18
"	8	37	"	3	22
180	3	20	"	4	10
"	4	28	"	5	10
195	all (fractional)	38	"	6	10
198	4	10	"	7	10
"	5	10	"	8	13
"	6	8	90	8	16
"	7	8	91	4	03
130	8	16	193	4	03
"	1	10	274	5	03
"	5	10	"	6	

Delinquent Tax List of 1864.

Names	Block.	Lots.	Tax.
Burk, Jas	19	(8½ of 4, W ½ of N ½ of 4.	2 85
Bennett, E (Steph's h'cl)	6	1	20
"	7	all,	
Bickell, F,	84	all,	
"	91	1, (fractional)	4 60
Blanchard, S N,	149	5, 6,	1 50
Benner & Fleshheimer, (Car)	23	all,	70
Brumley J L,	145	3,	45
Cason, T,	143	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8,	70
Clinch, W,	71	all,	30
Condon, F,	143	7,	6 25
Chapman, W W,	73	1,	1 25
Caldwell, J A,	220	2,	18
Crispin, F,	18	made private disease his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.	1 02
Chapman, Mrs Mary,	187	2, 3 and 4,	3 50
Cardwell, James,	160	1, 2,	
Donnegee, Justice,	65		
"	78	all,	1 60
Donovan, John,	54	1,	1 80
Erquhart, Peter,	63	1,	1 68
Elliott, J S,	67		
"	76	all,	70
Epman, estate of,	18	1, 3, 6 and 7,	4 50
O'Flynn, Patrick,	177	7,	54
Enale, Mrs,	207	1,	18
Gray, O B,	117	3, 4,	85
Gallegar, Mike,	16	N ½ of 7,	1 17
Griffin, Dr,	116	7, 8,	1 80
Hutchinson, E D,	125	5, 6,	1 80
Harris M,	116	4,	44
Holcombe, G W,	111	5,	42
Hamill, Mary J,	190	all,	1 2
Hammond,	160	6,	38
Hulery, J M	254	2,	80
Jeffers, Jos, (Couch)	29	4,	
Kenuith, John,	103	1, 2, 4, 1 S, 1 E, 160 acres,	
"	138	1, 2,	
"	103	5, 6,	3 21
"	103	1, 2, 7, 8,	1 39
"	139	E ½,	12
Kinney, Aaron	193	8,	1 80
Lieins, John,	168	5, 6,	1 80
Lennox, David T, (Conch)	12	1, 2, 3, 4,	
Lucas, Chas, (Couch)	11	5,	
"	18	4,	2 85
Lotz, J S,	31	5,	1 00
Leydold, D C,	192	5, 6,	50
Loree, S K,	26	all,	2 00
Leland, Alonzo,	172	1, 2,	80
Melvin, Josiah,	168	5, 6,	
"	48	4,	
"	240	2,	2 85
Myers, G H,	6	N ½ of 4,	1 80
Mathews, A A,	55	5, 6,	1 35
McGowan, J L,	213	3, 4,	1 35
Martin, Jas M,	83	7, 8,	1 05
Munx, Jerry,	121	6,	60
King, W M,	221	all,	
"	104	all,	
"	207	5, 6, 7,	
"	165	5, 6,	
"	196	1, 2,	3 20
"	168	7,	50
Kinney, Daniel, est of	144	1, 2,	20
Middleton, John,	127	6	74
McNamee, Job,		7 8 ½ of 7,	80
Palmer, Geo, (Couch)	18	1, 2	20
Pennoe Horace,	203	2, 3, 5, 6,	32
Quinny, W,	68	8,	1 20
Risley & Hunsaker,

How Big Guns are Cast—A Pittsburg Foundry.

[From the New York Herald.]

The casting of heavy ordnance requires the utmost calculation and the most extreme care else labor will be thrown away, and the profit and best account of the manufacturer most materially lessened. The government inspection is scrupulously rigid, and if there be found in the casting the least flaw, no matter if its extent be only sufficient to admit a pin's head the piece will be rejected as unfit for service. These rejected pieces must be, however, broken up and melted over into other ordnance. The following is the process pursued in the manufacture of heavy guns. The establishment is divided into three compartments—viz: The foundry proper, the pattern shop and the boring mill. The wooden pattern of the piece to be cast having been made in halves each half is laid down on a platform, the oval side upwards. A "flask," or covering for the protection of the mould, is then placed over the pattern leaving about three inches between itself and the pattern. This space is then filled with the moulding sand which is rammed down tightly and receives the impress of the pattern on every part of its interior surface. The pattern, be it remembered, is simply the gun in wood being in size shape, etc., exactly what the piece is expected to be when lifted from the pit. When the mould has been finished and has remained sufficiently long to receive the impression of the pattern thoroughly in every part, its halves are put into a massive crane, where they are subjected to a baking process that renders them sufficiently hard to become receptacles for the molten iron of which the gun is to be made. Then they are bolted and pasted together by a preparation of cement, and lowered into a pit constructed for the purpose. This pit is finished all around on the inside, and has grate bars at the bottom, on which a fire can be built from flues on each side of it, reaching to and with the surface of the ground are also put in so that a draught of air will enable the fire to be first kindled and lighted. Fuel is then put on the grate bars. What is termed the "core bar" is then introduced into the mould that now stands perpendicularly in the pit (in which position the gun is always cast). This core bar is a hollow tubing, presenting the appearance almost of a fluted column, and is, before being put into the pit, wrapped around evenly with hempen cord, and covered with paste to form the bore of the gun, and to insure the proper casting of the piece, it must be adjusted to the exact center of the mould. Inside of this is now placed a small hydrant pipe, which extends within one inch of the bottom of the mould; through this pipe cold water is introduced, and, traversing the inch of space at the bottom, rises gradually and fills the barrel, whence it is taken as surface pipe. The use of the water becomes apparent. Meanwhile the molten iron of which the gun is to be made is seething in the melting furnace. From this furnace to the casting pit runners or leaders are now laid, and, everything being readiness, the furnace is tapped, when away goes the molten lava like mate, following the course of the runners into the mould, standing perpendicularly in the pit. The mould being filled, the furnace tap is now closed, and the influx of iron stopped. The fuel which had been previously placed around the inner side of the pit is now speedily ignited by dropping into the molten iron, and the pit is then entirely covered over with segments of sheet iron. The water is now continually rushing through the system of tubes and circulating around the inside of the core barrel until it reaches the surface, when it is led off by a drain, as above described. This is the tendency to cool the inside of the gun, while the fire above the grate bars keeps the outer portion of it still heated. Herein consists one special improvements made in casting ordnance, for which General T. J. Rodman obtained a patent, and ordnance cooled in this manner are known as "Rodman guns." That portion of the gun which is first cooled becomes the hardest part of the piece, and by the introduction and consequent circulation of water, on the Rodman principle, much stronger than the outer surface. For, being, when by natural action the guns cooled from the outer surface inward, the spongy iron—least able to resist the pressure of a discharge—is invariably on the inside, and in close contact with the propelling power; but, by the Rodman system the strongest and hardest part of the iron is its inner surface, thus lessening the chances of explosion, if not in fact obviating them entirely. The cooling process of a gun of, say, fifteen inches occupies about five days, while that of a twenty inch piece takes up about two months time. Whenever the water comes up to the required grade of a temperature exactly equal to that of the gun, it is assumed on entering the core barrel, the gun is known to be sufficiently cooled for removal.

An immense crane, near which the casting pit is always dug, is then brought into requisition to effect this removal. This huge piece of mechanism has an arm of Brobdingnagian proportions and reaches over the pit, and from it are dangling numerous chains. These are firmly attached to the piece in the pit, and the power of the steam engine which sets the crane in motion is applied, bringing forth the monster cannon, apparently as easily as a fond mother would lift her infant from the cradle. A strongly built platform car stands ready to receive the huge load from the swinging arm of the crane, and on this it is safely deposited and taken to a massive lathe in the boring department, where it is bored and receives its finishing touches. When taken from the pit the outside of the piece is rough and bark like in appearance, and it is placed in the lathe to have this rough surface removed, which process is performed by the use of turning tools somewhat after the manner of wood turning. The piece has now to be shortened to its required length; for, as the casting it is made longer than it is intended to be when finished. This extra length is added at the muzzle for the purpose of making sure that the muzzle of the gun will be of the hardest and most solid character. The superfluous spongy piece, which is removed by a steel cutting tool, against which the gun revolves, is called the "sinking head," and varies from one and a half to four feet in length. When this is taken off it can be re-melted for another casting. Although the core barrel occupies the cylindrical space or hollow of the gun when in the mould, it is much smaller in diameter than the bore of the piece is intended to be, and consequently that the diameter must be increased to the size called for by the calibre of the gun.

To effect this a boring rod is introduced into the muzzle, after the "sinking head" has been cut off, and while the outer surface of the piece is being turned and smoothed, this auger-like implement is gradually working its way into the bowels of the monster, giving its bore the necessary dimensions. When this is done the inner surface is polished, and the gun is fit for the "proving process." This is gone through with on the proving ground, distant two miles from the city, where the resistive force of the piece is put to the severest test. A charge of ammunition, much greater than the gun will ever be loaded with when called into active service, is put into it and fired. One of two things must now take place, either the gun stands the discharge unharmed, or else—well, in any other event, that gun it would be rather hard to locate! The proof firing having been satisfactory, the Government official agent suspects it (it has been once inspected before coming from the foundry), and it becomes the property of the United States. The time generally occupied from the casting of a piece to its delivery to the Government, is, for a ten-inch gun, four months; for a fifteen inch columbiad, six weeks, and for a twenty-inch monster, nine weeks.

The capacity of the Fort Pitt Foundry may be judged from the following statement: The number of hands employed in all its departments is in the neighborhood of two hundred. Six air furnaces are used in melting the iron, the united melting capacity of which is over two hundred tons. Thirty mammoth lathes are employed in turning and boring the pieces, all of which lathes receive their motive power from a double engine having two eighteen inch cylinders and two feet strokes of piston. This engine, by the way, is a great curiosity in itself to any one versed in mechanism. Each of the huge cranes (eight in number) has a separate engine attached to it, and is capable of lifting forty tons weight. The pits for casting are fifteen in number, and each one is capable of receiving the mould of a large columbiad. The ground floor of the foundry, as well as the yard, is gridironed all over with railway tracks, for the purpose of conveying the guns in any direction. Everything, in fine, is in the most complete order for the manufacture of ordnance, and the establishment can turn out as many Rodman or Dahlgren pieces (the only kind it casts) as the Government may require, at the shortest notice. A lot of fifteen inch army guns is now being finished up—the first of a new order received from the United States Government not long since. Of course there is now as there was during the war, though the action of the Government in determining on an immense fortification of the coasts afford abundant employment for the resources of the foundry, which is the only one where twenty inch guns can be cast. Besides casting guns, however, the proprietors are engaged in supplying the Government with shells and cannon balls. The shells are cast in separate moulds, but the balls are cast in iron moulds, and afterwards separated by being turned apart, after which they are polished with emery and painted.

Besides the work demanded for the United States Government, however, a considerable quantity is sometimes manufactured for other nations. The authorities of a neighboring republic lately sent an order here for the manufacture of a quantity of ordnance for sea coast defence, and this order is now being completed. Six eleven inch army guns of the Dahlgren pattern have been finished and four pieces of fifteen inch and twelve of nine-inch (Dahlgrens) are in process of completion. Besides these a number of nine inch shell have been cast, and are now being boxed up (uncharged of course) for shipment. Each one of these has to be strapped transversely with two straps which are all fastened at the lower end, upon a wooden skid. Attached to this framework is a heavy pegarn handle for each shell, by which it is lifted into the gun when required.

The republics of South America might profit by this foundry. Had each columbiads as those now here, and a proper supply of these shells been put on the defenses of Valparaiso for instance one year ago the want and almost total destruction of Chile's principal seaport by the Spanish fleet would not have been a matter of figure accomplishment. When a proper disposition shall have been made of this ordnance on the Chilean coast, any opposing imperial force will have cause to regret having attempted to the combat by these republican born bull dogs of iron. The cost of finished guns is about ten cents per pound for small and twenty cents for heavy ones. The only other foundries in the United States where ordnance is manufactured are the Algiers foundry in South Boston the Scott Foundry at Reading Pa and the West Point foundry at Cold Spring, N Y. The first mentioned casts only light pieces for field use at Reading but little is now being done and the West Point establishment is almost exclusively engaged in producing small guns of the Parrott pattern.

SODIUM AMALGAM SUPERSEDED IN GOLD SAVING.—The gold set free in extremely minute particles from crushed quartz etc is covered with an impalpable powder, which is also aided from the action of the mercury intended for its separation and thus a considerable amount of gold dust is lost. In addition to this, the mercury thrown into a state of minute division by the agitation employed, being covered by the same impalpable powder and is carried off with the refuse and thus a large amount of mercury is wasted. These two sources of loss have caused a great diminution of profit. It was, however fortunately ascertained that the brilliancy of the mercury is restored so that it can run together freely and unite with the gold, with the greatest avidity, if a minute quantity of sodium amalgam is added to it. Hence, sodium amalgam is now an important article of commerce. It is considered highly explosive, and therefore very dangerous but such is not the case. The explosive property of pure sodium on coming into contact with water, is lost almost entirely when it is associated with mercury so as to form an amalgam. But sodium amalgam is now likely to be superseded by a far less expensive, and it appears not less urgent material. Caustic soda has not only been found quite as effective as sodium amalgam, but it is contested that the sodium in the amalgam actually assumes the form of caustic soda before producing effects. A very simple experiment will show the efficacy of the soda. If a finely pulverised metallic powder is thrown into water, no amount of stirring will cause it to fall to the bottom of the vessel, it is rendered specifically lighter than the fluid by the coating of air which adheres to it. But if a very small quantity of caustic soda or potash is added it will very soon descend from the surface to the bottom. It is supposed that the minute particles of mercury also, instead of gold are prevented from flowing in contact by a coating of air which the alkali removes in a way which has not yet been ascertained. This, if the real, is probably not the only effect produced by the alkali. The potash of soda must not be allowed to lose its causticity by exposure to the air during transport, etc., or it will be ineffective, it may have become a carbonate without those who use it being aware of the fact.—*Mining Index.*

A BLACKSMITH WHIPPED BY A CLERGYMAN.—An occasion for "dispensing with the gospel" transpired at Newport, Vermont, a short time since, the particulars of which we copy from the Newport *Express*, as follows:

Reverend M Bullard was, on Wednesday last, brought before Justice Robinson, of this village, charged with assaulting and severely beating and bruising one S S Call. The affray took places on the 8th inst., in the blacksmith shop, at Newport Centre, where Call was at work at his trade. In religious views this Call is an Adventist. He believes there is no resurrection for the wicked. It appears that he and Mr. Bullard have had frequent and rather heated discussions upon this subject, which seem to have culminated in a fight with "carnal" weapons. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., Bullard stepped into the shop, where, as usual, a controversy ensued in relation to time, place and manner of discussion which had been partly agreed upon by the parties, Call having, as he said, found a man who would discuss the question with Mr. Bullard. Both, no doubt, became greatly excited, and Call used very harsh and abusive language.

Of the encounter, Call says he was about taking an iron from the fire, when Bullard coming up behind, seized him and threw him down, striking his head upon a sled standing in the shop; that Bullard then asked him if he would stop preaching this doctrine; that, answering in the negative, Bullard again commenced jamming his head upon the floor, and striking him with his fist about the head and face, he in the meantime crying "murder" and calling for help. Bullard testified in the same manner substantially, only that Call struck at him with the reddish iron, missing the blow at his head, that he warded off the blow with his right hand, which was considerably burned, that then he (Bullard) clinched him. He thought that, as they fell, Call's head no doubt struck the sled, as blood was left on the sled, he admitted that he struck Call several times, and might perhaps have jammed his head upon the floor a few times.

MR. BERCHER THANKS GOD HE WAS NEVER ABLE TO SMOKE A WHOLE CIGAR.—Here let me say one word in respect to tobacco. I do not propose to join myself to those who make a general, sweeping diplomatory attack upon it. I do not propose to go so far as to say that those who are addicted to its use ought absolutely and utterly to break off the habit. But I may implore those who have not yet become addicted to this habit to stop and ask themselves, in the spirit of all manliness, what good end is to be subserved by their addiction to so expensive a habit, which though it may be agreeable to them, is disagreeable to all about them. What good end of life, or luxury, or comfort is there in this habit, that should induce a man to pass through the nauseous state of probation through which every man has to pass who acquires it? So almost universal is the use of tobacco that it seems to me that a young man who does not use it in any form has a right to say, "I have a badge of honor." I have a certain feeling that one who is free from the habit has an eminent virtue. I am proud to say I never used tobacco. Although in the year just preceding my college days, I did temper with it a little, I never formed the habit even of smoking. I never was able to smoke a whole cigar, thank God, and I was no sooner able to smoke half of one than I felt that that was enough, and gave up meddling with the vile weed. Ever since then I have been absolutely free from its taint. And every one of my own mother's sons have been of like cleanness. I should be proud if the name might go down without the color or smell of tobacco on it.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, appears to have a difficult task to perform. Though desiring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, he feels the necessity of seeming to be opposed to its provisions. So while telling the people how bad the measure is he urges them to take it for if they refuse a Territorial government will be placed over them. In a recent speech at Huntsville, he said the South was as much in the power of Congress as Lee was in the clutches of Grant and it was their duty to surrender as Lee and Johnston did. He furthermore declared that Davis should have given up the contest two years before he did when he could have done so without dishonor and have saved thousands of lives and vast sums of money. He warned the South against continuing the contest too long. Accept the Amendment, said he, and save yourselves from the still more exacting conditions which will result from rejection.

The speech of the Governor, which is at considerable length in this strain, appears not to have exerted much influence on the Southern people who have made up their minds to take the Amendment under no circumstances.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month.

By order of M E H P

Portland Lodge No. 30, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Wednesday evening of each week at ½ o clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the jyl W C T

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of

Jan. 7, 1867, d tf N G

Ellison Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at ½ o'clock P M. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order of C. P.

mch8 dtf

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at o clock P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

sp17tf By order of W M

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o clock in Stark's building third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G

Pacific Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.—Holds regular meetings in Good Templars Hall over Alter and Front streets the First and Third Mondays in the month. Degree members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T

Multnomah Lodge No 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T

Portland Nov 7 1865 dtf

Harmony Lodge, No 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month at 7 o clock P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W M

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the aut T

Take **AYER'S PILLS** for all the purposes of a purgative for Constipation Indigestion Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

For Sale or Rent.

MR. HENDEE, Photographer Corner of First and Morrison streets (opposite the Western Hotel) being desirous of changing his present business as account of close confinement will for cash down sell his entire stock as parents and fixtures in the best going business on reasonable terms. He has just got newly and conveniently fitted up in as good a location as there is in Portland and as fine a light as can be found. All persons wishing his services must call as soon as he will quit taking Pictures for a time at least. D H HENDEE

Portland Jan 25 1867 1ptf

Public Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Directors of School District No 1, Multnomah county and State of Oregon, and attached to the delinquent tax rolls for the year 1865-6 and 6 commanding me to collect the taxes thereon as delinquent, I have levied upon and on the 26th day of March A D 1867 will expose for sale, at public auction at the court house door in the city of Portland Multnomah county State of Oregon so much of the following described lots and parts of lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon to the said district for the years 1864-5 and 6 together with all costs and charges. Said lands were assessed as the property of the following named persons, and described as follows, to wit:

Names	Block	Lots	Tax
Arpin, Augustus,	154	7	$ 70
Atwood Jas T	109	7, 8,	3 37
Bever L.,	71	5 thes of all,	
" (Caruth add)	21	4,	14 26
Burke W P,	18	5	
"	63	and ½ of 3 and 4	
"	64	all	8 12
Burke W P Agt,	16	W ½ 4,	
"	63	and ½ of 3 and 4,	
"	39	E ½ of 5,	
" (Couch)	9	4,	
"	23	all	22 87
Balknap G G,	165	E 75 ft of 4	1 50
Benjamin, Isaac,	29	W ½ 8,	4 25
Blossom J M (Caruthers)	10	all	4 68
Buck O D,	254	E ½ of 5 and 6	87
Brotherton R (Clap tract)	5	house and lot,	50
Cook Horatio	29	7,	6 2
Cook Thos W,	138	2,	1 37
Crable, A S,	48	3,	3 00
Collins, John,	71	1, 2, 3 and 4	2 00
Collins Matilda,	14	7,	3 50
Crapo, W H,	133	W ½ of W ½ of 8	22
Campion, Edwd (Couch)	38	2, 3,	61
Davis, H W,	59	3, 4,	5 25
Dean, G L,	88	7,	25
Fulton, W	118	1, 2,	7 75
Dodge, G K, (Central)	7	4,	1 50
Donovan, W, (Couch)	65	4,	22
Erdman, Abel (Caruth)	20	3,	25
Wales, D B,	169	2, 3, and 4	3 50
Faisio, Arthur	30	1 and 2,	
" " (Caruth add)	17	all,	10 75
" "	18	8,	1 62
Earnhart, Sam,	24	1, 2, 4 5 and 8,	3 75
Gray Nelly,	116	3, 6,	
Gilliam, W, Park Blocks, between Morrison Yamhill Washington & Alder streets			
Gill, Lobb (Couch add)	24	3 & 5 ft of 1	20 00
Hollgrieve Henry,	274	1, 2,	1 75
Harrison, John,	231	3, 4, 5, 6,	1 25
Hunter, Thomas,	143	3, 4,	1 75
Hibert, P, (Couch add,)	19	8,	78
Hafer, Mary (Caruth add)	19	5, 6, 7, 8,	27
Heslop, J P	238	7, 8,	
Harbaugh & Stitzel, (Couch)	21	1, 2, 3, 4,	
" "	110	1, 2, 3, 4,	8 63
" "	47	6 and 8,	
" "	207	4, 6, 7, 8,	6 25
" "	221	all,	50
Kinny, Aaron,	191	7, 8,	50
Krupsio, Fritz,	230	3, 4,	
Kenlih, J,		E ½ of 5 1 8, 1 E 160	
" "	103	1, 2,	4 25
" "	138	5, 6,	
" "	139	1, 2, 7, 8,	5 50
Kerry, Thomas,	177	3, and N ½ of 8,	2 25
Keith, M,	69	2,	50
Lamb, Jos,	202	2,	25
Laughlin, 1½ interest	152	6	62
Lovgren, Eugene,	205	3	62
Landreth,	107	fractional,	87
Layfield,	192	5,	87
McKown, Jas	234	1, 2, E ½ of 7 & 8	4 25
McGuire Francis,	76	7, 8	
" "	120	6,	5 50
McQuade, Mrs Mary,	60	W 90 ft of 4	50
McKee, Jos, (Couch)	85	1, 4, 6, 7,	99
McNamee, Job	7	8 ½ of 7,	2 25
Martin J M,	38	5,	4 00
Morris, Thos	76	4,	2 75
Meagher Joseph,	146	4,	6 00
Murphy Dan'l est of,	60	3, & M 70 ft of 4,	1 75
Middleton, John,	127	6,	2 25
Mathews A H	86	5, 6,	3 75
Nice, Jeremiah F (Couch)	47	7,	5 50
Norris, S,	11	(2	
" "	173	1 2	
" "	189	3, 4	2 37
Nickum, John,	259	5, 6, 7, 8,	62
O Flynn Pat,	172	7,	1 12
O Brien, Mrs A,	154	2,	2 00
Ogden, W S, (Couch)	7	5, 6 7 8,	87
Powell W & Irae ½ of	122		3 00
Prior Chas	138	4,	2 25
Patton, W N	6	9,	50
Patton (Couch)	18	1, 2,	
Raleigh, Patrick,	37	N ½ of 8,	
"	40	W ½ of 1	
"	48	8,	
"	62	4,	
"	64	5,	
" (Couch)	179	all,	
"	1	all	
Palmer		(out lot,	25 75
Rands Mrs Jane,	258	4,	62
Rhodes, J D,	120	5,	25
Robertson Thos,	251	all	2 25
Risley J S & O,	232	3, 4, 5, 6,	
" "	127	4, 5,	
" "	167	8 80 foot 8,	
" "	167	8 80 ft of E 80 ft of 7	10 75
Robbins, Frank (Couch)	68	5, 6, 7, 8	2 25
Rickards W (Car)	70	1, 2,	
"	8	6, 8,	
"	9	9 (fractional)	
"	10	6,	
"	11	6,	
"	12	6,	1 75
Smith J B	27	W ½ of N ½ of 3, and	
"	23	½ of N ¼ of 7 SW pt Carter's claim	
"		4 5 6, 1 8 1 E 100	14 00
Stewart Benjamin	164	3,	75
Shipley,	1	N ¼ of 4	27 00
Shuttle J W	225	6 & N 40 ft of 7,	
" (Car)	14	3,	1 62
Shearer J	187	5	2 00
Sloan Jas (Carruther)	1	1 2 7 8	2 50
Shafer Louis		Stephen add m 1 8 1 E 4	1 12
Sr. et Jos,	110	7	87
Taylor Richard	192	5	50
Tour, J G (Couch)	93	1 2	50
Turn Verein Society,	29	3,	3 00
Victor H C,	206	3, 4, 5 6,	3 75
Went, A	41	5 ½ of 7	2 50
Wilson, S, (Couch)	74	1, 4, 5, 6,	50
Williams R	31	all,	6 25
White, Richard	3	1 and N ¼ of 2,	
" " (Couch)	76	7 and N ½ of 2,	
" "	20	1, 2, 4, 5, 6,	55 37
Walker R H,	21	W ¼ of 2,	1 75
Williams J F	239	and ½ in 3 and 4	87
Wright, George,	52	2,	1 50
Watts William	136	3, 4,	1 13

Block	Lots	Tax	Block	Lots	Tax
41	E ½ of 8	$1 88	103	4	1
117	5	1 00		7	1
136	all,	38		8	22
136	8	25	274	3	15
193	1,	2		5	12
	4	22		6	12
	6	75			2

Also the following parcels of land:

Names	Section	T	R	A	Tax
Bennett E		1	1 E	B	2 51 62
Carnthar, F est, part	3 4 9 & 10	1	1 E	E	255
	4	1	1 E	F	320
	17	1	1 E	E	240
	30	1	1 E	F	160
	9 and 10,	1	1 E	E	272
	27,	1	1 E	E	40
	20,	1	1 E	F	160 75 60
Chapman W W et al	3 and 4	2	1 N	1 E	28
	2 3 4 5	2	1 N	1 E	64
	S ½ of NE ¼	27	1 N	1 E	80
	N ½ of S E ¼	27	1 N	1 E	80
	N ½ of E ½ of W ¼	27	1 N	1 E	40
	N E ¼ of N W ¼	27	1 N	1 E	40 2 50
Fitzhenry & Higgins,		9	1 S	1 E	5 1 00
Glain Lewis		4	1 S	1 E	6 1 25
Harris 1 hill (on King claim)					1 25
Robinson hill,		4	1 S	1 E	2
McCabe et al	N E ¼ of N W ¼ & N W 23 acres of N E ¼	21	1 S	1 E	60 50
Operis J N & part Terwil est m,			1 S	1 E	3 88
Oregon Turning Co,			1 N	1 E	6 1 20
Owen, J hn,			4	1 E	5 6 25
Shipley J H, tract bet blks 166 & 21 Car					3

One acre of land purchased from W W Chapman and wife by O Risley except land purchased by R Brother ton from O Risley, on said acre, Hillott's house not included $2 25

Delinquent Tax List for 1865.

Names	Blocks	Lots	Tax
Blanchard, W,	119	2, 3 and 4,	1 73
Brown, Sam,	142	4,	23
Buck, O. D.,	259	3, and S ½ of 5 and 6	
" "	167	E ½ of 7 and 8,	1 65
Congdon, Fred,	143	7,	90
Collier, W,	21	2, 5, 4, and ½ lot,	4 50

Medical Cards.

DR. HENLEY'S
Fountain of Life!
IS THE
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!

IN EVERY PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE PERIODICALLY (now) new discovery is imprinted its on an Historic height and discovery further established in each successive step of the science. Thus it was not after the discovery of the circulation of the blood that the great Remedy was discovered, which in connection with the vegetable extracts it contains no Mercury or other mineral substance will be found to destroy Scrofula and King's Evil in all its forms.

SCROFULA AND KING'S EVIL!

by eradicating the disease entirely from the blood. The FOUNTAIN OF LIFE is a perfect vegetable extract. It contains no Mercury or other mineral substance.

The Proprietor and Discoverer of this Sovereign Remedy CHALLENGES THE WORLD to furnish anything from the days of Lucullus down to the present time in the annals of Medical Science which can vie with or excel this triumph of the Great Blood Purifier. Its value has been tested with the happiest effect in the most obstinate cases of scrofula, that baffled the skill of the most learned physicians in the world. No matter what the form of the direful disease of SCROFULA and KING'S EVIL may have assumed it can in no way be more quickly and certainly arrested in its progress than by HENLEY'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. It must have been sent into the living arena of life and health in response to the needs of suffering humanity, when it is known that it is the only real and reliable remedy for this terrible disease. Those who might otherwise doubt its virtues, on account of its simplicity, will be astonished at its wonderful effects. Its power to cure is unlimited. Its ingredients are such as to commend it to the most skeptical. Its action is mild, but sure. Its tendency is to restore the blood to a healthy condition, and when this is done, health must follow. Its power to cure is unlimited. Those who have used it will recommend it to their friends. Those who have not will be induced to do so by reading the following testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. Read them carefully, and then if you are not convinced that it is the best remedy ever discovered, call on your druggist and get a bottle of HENLEY'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. It will not disappoint you.

For the Benefit of the Afflicted.

I have been afflicted with Scrofula for the last twenty years, and have tried all the remedies that I could hear of, but found no relief until I commenced using HENLEY'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. I have used three bottles, and am entirely cured. I am now sixty years of age, and feel like a young man. I would recommend it to all who are afflicted with Scrofula, as I believe it to be the best remedy in the world for that disease.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1866. JOHN MCCARTY.

**Read the Following